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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1874. NO. 139

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Passage of Judicial Apportionment Bill in the Senate.

Short Session of the House.

Resignation of W. H. Dimmick.

DEBATE ON ITS ACCEPTANCE.

Ruling of Speaker McCormick.

Writ for Election of New Member to be Issued.

Committee of Investigation Taking Further Testimony.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. White read in place an act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

Mr. Graham—An act to permit cemetery companies not organized for the purpose of corporate profit to hold grants of lands, &c., for the purpose of embellishment of grounds; also making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

Mr. Wallace—An act dividing cities into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances therein and providing for the incorporation and regulation of cities of the third class.

The Judicial Apportionment bill passed the Senate finally—yeas 20, nays 4.

A number of bills came up on first reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately upon reading the journal, twenty members sprang to their feet and loudly called for the floor.

The Clerk read the resignation of Mr. Dimmick, as follows:

To the Hon. Henry H. McCormick, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—I hereby resign my office as Representative for the district composed of Pike and Wayne counties. I have been induced to take this step by the fact that I have been made defendant in the United States District Court on a charge of violation of the Postal laws of the United States. Fully comprehending that usefulness to my consituency has been greatly impaired by the mere fact that this charge has been preferred, I have decided to vacate my seat in the House. Conscious of the rectitude of my intention, and denying absolutely the truth of the charge which I am held to answer in the courts of the United States, I shall patiently wait for a judicial investigation. I have chosen to make no defense before the committee of the House appointed to inquire into this case, not because I am wanting in respect for the committee, but simply for the reason that it would be unjust to be tried twice and by different tribunals for the same alleged offense. I rely upon a just and impartial trial, under the laws of my country, for a complete vindication from the charge preferred against me, and until such trial shall have been had I ask a suspension of opinion on the part of the public and of those with whom I have been officially associated in this body.

Respectfully, W. H. DIMMICK.

Speaker McCormick announced that he would issue his writ for the election of a new member.

Mr. Newmyer objected to the reception of the resignation until the committee had reported. He said the committee were now ready to report on Dimmick's case, and that it was due to the public and the members that he facts should be first known, and then let justice take its course, whatever the result might be, even if it should be expulsion. He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the resignation.

Mr. Webb said it was not in the power of the House to refuse.

Mr. McCormick read a precedent in the case of Senator Harry White when in Richmond prison, and others.

This view was substantiated by Mr. Little, of Wyoming; Mr. Myer, of Bradford, Mr. Brockway and Mr. Orvis.

The Speaker ruled that the motion could not be entertained, as the Legislature had no power over the resignation of a member.

The House then immediately adjourned to allow the committee to take further testimony.

PIQUA, OHIO.

Break in a Reservoir—Extensive Damage by Water.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIQUA, O., February 23, 1874.

Saturday night the hydraulic bank, two miles north of Piqua gave way, giving escape to a body of water fully half a mile square and of an average depth of fifty feet. This torrent of water completely demolished and carried away a large barn on the farm of a Mr. Hathway, and otherwise seriously injured his property. It also washed away a large bridge on the pike one hundred yards below the break, and the canal bank two hundred yards from the break. The total extent of the damage will probably exceed $20,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1874.

CITIZEN KILLED BY OVER-ZEALOUS POLICE—M'NAMARA DIED TO-NIGHT.

Michael McNamara, a linen weaver, was fatally shot early yesterday morning, while resisting the forcible entry into his premises of some officers not in uniform. The police were looking for a notorious thief, and thinking he was in No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, went through the tenements, smashing in the doors. In their eagerness to effect his capture, McNamara being wakened by kicking at the door of his apartments, rushed to it to keep out intruders, and while thus engaged was shot.

Mrs. McNamara makes the following statement: "The first we heard was a banging and kicking at the door which woke us all up. My husband jumped out of bed and, thinking they were burglars, seized the fire shovel and ran towards the door. The panel was just then kicked in and a man thrust in his hand and was trying to open the lock, when my husband hit him on the hand with the shovel. Immediately a pistol was fired and the door burst open. Eight men rushed in and said they were officers. This was the first time they said anything of their being policemen. Then they found my husband was shot, and took him away quickly, and told me not to say anything about it. Some one proposed to bring my husband to the twentieth precinct and get a doctor, but some of the men said, 'Oh, no, not there.' Several persons who were attracted by the disturbance say the detectives were drunk, and even with the wounded man in the carriage on the way to Bellevue Hospital, they halted and had several drinks in a saloon."

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OF POLICE BOARD.

Hon. Henry Smith, President of the Police Board, died at the Metropolitan Hotel to-night.

FIRE IN LAIGHT STREET.

A fire broke out this morning at No. 11 Laight street and, the flames spreading to Nos. 9 and 7, caused damage amounting to $50,000, mostly insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,-0,327.

The Muskingum river at McConnellsville is higher than for forty years before.

The steamers Celtic, from Liverpool, and Ariance, from London, have arrived at New York.

A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* reports $5,000 damage to the Eastern Kentucky Railroad by the present flood.

The most severe earthquake since 1812 was felt at Laguayra on the 6th inst. The people rushed into the streets, and much injury was done to persons and property.

General Gonzales was installed President of the republic of San Domingo on the 27th ult. All the members of the family of ex-President Baez have been banished from the country.

The remains of Lieut. Levi A. Robinson, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, who was killed by Indians near Fort Laramie, were buried in New Britain, Connecticut, yesterday, with military honors.

The cotton and woolen mill employees on strike in Kensington, Philadelphia, met yesterday and resolved to remain idle until the owners consent to give fifteen per cent. advance on present rates. It was stated that the owners, under the prices now ruling, can only earn from four to six dollars a week.

The State Prohibitory Convention of Rhode Island, in session at Providence, made the following nominations: For Governor, Henry Howard, the present incumbent; Lieutenant-Governor, W. F. Sayles; Secretary of State, J. Addeman, the present incumbent; Attorney General, Edwin Metcalf; General Treasurer, Henry Goff.

A dispatch from Detroit says the heavy rains of yesterday drove the ice from the south of the Saginaw river into the bay. It reported that about three hundred fishermen are on the floating ice, and at last accounts were five miles from shore. Great fears are entertained that the ice will break up before the men can be rescued, and that a fearful disaster will result.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED.

LONDON, February 23.—It is said that the assemblage of Parliament will be immediately prorogued until the 12th of March, so that members who have accepted office from Disraeli may have an opportunity to go before their constituents for re-election. It is also said that the Queen's speech will not be read until Parliament reassembles. It is probable that William Robert Seymour Fitzgerald will be appointed Under Secretary for India. Hart Duke has received the appointment of Patronage Secretary of the Treasury.

LONDON, February 23.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson Under Secretary for the Home Department.

LONDON, February 24.—Sir Charles Adderley becomes President of the Board of Trade. Sir John Parkington has been elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Hamilton.

PEACE WITH ASHANTEE.

A correspondent at Gold Coast writes that a treaty of peace has been signed by General Wolseley and the King of Ashantee.

The War Office has received no information that peace has been concluded with the Ashantees.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

A special from Calcutta says 280,000 persons are famishing for the want of food in the districts of Tirpoor and Boptipoor in the Presidency of Bengal, and but for aid furnished by the government five hundred thousand persons would perish.

DEATH OF CHARLES SHIRLEY BROOKS.

LONDON, February 23.—Charles Shirley Brooks, the celebrated English novelist and dramatic author, is dead.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH ESTABLISHED.

Sir Bartle Frere, at a metting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday evening, stated that after conference with Mr. Kerr he had come to the conclusion that the report of Dr. Livingstone's death was true. The Queen, at the recommendation of Gladstone, has granted a pension of $1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

THE LIVINGSTONE AND CAMERON EXPEDITIONS.

ADEN, February 23.—Mr. Dillon, member of the Livingstone search expedition, has committed suicide. Dr. Livingstone's remains were expected to reach Zanzibar on the 20th inst. The Cameron expedition will proceed to Ujiji to obtain the documents and property left by the doctor.

Germany.

THE FRANKFORT TREATY.

STRASBOURG, February 23, via PARIS.—M. Grueber and six other delegates to the Reichstag from Alsace and Lorraine, have published a manifesto repudiating Bishop Raes's acknowledgement of the Frankfort treaty.

THE ACHENESE WAR.

THE HAGUE, February 23.—In their last fight the Dutch troops in Achneen captured an important fort, killing 200 of its defenders. The loss to the expedition was 6 killed and 56 wounded.

Spain.

ATTACK ON PORTUGALETE ABANDONED.

BAYONNE, February 23.—The Spanish fleet which ascended the Bilbao river to Portugalete has put to sea. It is reported that Gen. Primo Revira, who was advancing on the town by land, has also returned, having been deprived of the support of the fleet.

Italy.

THE BISHOPS NOT SUMMONED TO ROME.

ROME, February 23.—The report that Cardinal Antonelli has sent a circlular letter to bishops inviting them to visit the Pope before he dies, is pronounced unfounded.

France.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS AT STRASBOURG.

PARIS, February 23.—The citizens of Strasbourg demand of Bishop Raess the resignation of his seat in the Reichstag because he has acknowledged the validity of the treaty of Frankfort.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Steamships Thuringia, Oceanic and Alexandria, from New York, arrived out.

GLASGOW, February 23.—Steamer Italia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 23.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £267,000. Consols 92¾@92⅞ for money and account 5-20s 1865, 109⅜; do '67, 107⅝; new 5's, 104⅜. New York Central 95¾; Erie 44⅝; Erie preferred 65⅝. Illinois Central 93¾. Linseed oil £29 6s. Turpentine 35s 6d@35s 9d.

PARIS, February 23.—Rentes 59 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8¼@8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000, speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 44s. Pork 66s. Bacon—long clear middles 38s 9d; short clear middles 40s 6d. Cheese 74s. Refined petroleum 13¾d; spirits 9¼d. Linseed oil £31 6s. Turpentine 35s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 23.—Refined petroleum 32¾ francs.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, invoked Divine Providence to grant that the country might ever think with reverence of the Treasury reconsider his recent decision that pilots and engineers of steamboats employed upon the great lakes must be citizens of the United States. The plea is that there is not a sufficiency of these officers in the United States to answer the requirements of the business interests in that section. It is not probable that a change will be made in the decision.

GAINES VERSUS CUSHING.

To-day, in the Equity Court, Judge Wylie decided the case of Mrs. Gaines against Caleb Cushing, continuing the injunction in force, and directing the title papers to remain in the Land Office for the present.

CLAIMS FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred recently, have agreed to recommend that all claims for Indian depredations be turned over for adjudication and settlement by the United States Courts for the respective districts wherein such depredations have been committed.

Practical Reform—Sweeping Reductions in the Clerical Force of the Executive Departments—Congress in Earnest—A Comparative Exhibit—Clerks on the Anxious Bench—The Internal Revenue Bureau—The Force in 1866 and 1873—Increased Work of the Home Office.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1874.

The settled purpose of the House Committee on Appropriations to effect a marked retrenchment in the appropriations for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, has, since the meeting of Congress, occasioned no little solicitude on the part of the army of civil employees in this city, and throughout the land. It was, therefore, with considerable anxiety that those interested awaited the reporting of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. This was realized last week, and developed to what degree the ax of retrenchment would be applied to the various Executive Departments. As in all similar cases the first form of anxiety has been followed by another, even more serious and perplexing. In the first instance there was, up to the last, a hope that the heads of departments might persuade, if they could not demonstrate that the exigencies of the government business required the present force. The committee, however, were in dreadful earnest. Some of the secretaries, hitherto regarded with some deference, were totally ignored, the committee having discovered that the tenacity of an official in holding on to what he has is only equaled by the pertinacity with which he strives for more. The committee also discovered that the opinion of the Superintendent over any number of civil employees is never entirely free from a tendency to shield those under him. This feeling, it was admitted, was charitable, but as charity is not admitted as a sufficient reason for burdening the people with unnecessary expenditures, the committee decided that to bring about the retrenchment which was absolutely required by the condition of the business and finances of the government, it was necessary to personally investigate the subject of the civil service, and to accommodate the appropriations to the result, and then compel the departments to come down to the new level. It is to the credit of the Republican party that for the first time practical reform has been carried out by a party in power, and not by condemnation of the people in setting up a new party. The bill reported by the committee, as already stated, makes a saving of over three millions in the item of civil service alone, with contemplated reductions in the branches of the service, treated of in the eleven remaining appropriation bills. It will be seen that the cry of retrenchment, for once, at least, is in earnest.

The following exhibit shows the number of clerks allowed to each Executive department compared with the number now employed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

	Present.	Proposed.
Office of the Secretary	45	117
First Comptroller	41	35
Second Comptroller	32	30
Commissioner of Customs	20	30
First Auditor	37	30
Second Auditor	230	86
Third Auditor	190	164
Fourth Auditor	41	41
Fifth Auditor	43	25
Sixth Auditor	173	173
Office of the Treasurer	47	40
Register	46	40
Comptroller of the Currency	51	35
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	161	140
Light House Board	7	7
Bureau of Statistics	32	32
Total	1,297	1,062

WAR DEPARTMENT.

	Present.	Proposed.
Office of the Secretary	24	17
Adjutant General	113	91
Quartermaster General	107	76
Paymaster General	49	33
Commissary General	28	20
Surgeon General	12	10
Chief Engineer	16	15
Ordnance	15	12
Military Justice	3	3
Signal Office	2	2
Inspector General	1	1
Total	369	289

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Present.	Proposed.
Office of the Secretary	15	13
Construction and Repair	6	6
Equipment and Recruiting	7	9
Medicine and Surgery	2	2
Navigation	3	3
Ordnance	4	4
Provisions and Clothing	9	9
Steam Engineering	2	2
Yards and Docks	6	6
Total	54	52

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

	Present.	Proposed.
Office of the Secretary	22	20
Public Lands	151	150
Indian Office	47	38
Pension Office	283	283
Patent Office	161	142
Bureau of Education	6	4
Total	673	648
Postoffice Department	224	203
Department of Justice	16	12
Solicitor of the Treasury	13	11
Department of Agriculture	20	20

The aggregate of the above force is 2,770 against 2,300, or a reduction of 470. Taking an average of $1,400 per annum as compensation for each clerk cut off, there is a saving of $658,000 in clerk hire alone.

There is also a cutting down of copyists, messengers, laborers and contingents, and other items of appropriation which make up this important bill.

It is certainly unfortunate at all times to be driven to the extremity of filling a government clerkship for a living, but at this juncture it is perplexing the wits of the twenty-seven hundred and seventy now in office to manœuver clear of the doomed four hundred and seventy posts to be wiped out at the end of the present fiscal year. With a tenure of office dependent solely upon the political fortunes of men in places of influence, the future of a government clerk is never without the threatenings of a loss of position. Their duties, too, unfit them for useful industry in the productive vocations of life, so that when they are thrown overboard they are at the mercy of the waves against which their competitors in private life successfully cope.

Speaking of reductions the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter which has been submitted to Congress, in which a very marked change is shown in the expenses of his office. The general facts contained in this letter have already appeared in these dispatches, but a more detailed exhibit may be of interest to those who have internal taxes to pay. The following is a

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES DECEMBER 1, 1866, AND 1873.

	December 1, 1866.	December 1, 1873.
Collectors	344	125
Deputy collectors	1,850	882
Assessors	241	
Assistant assessors, at $5 per diem	3,315	None.
Tobacco inspectors, paid by fees	748	19
Revenue agents, at $4 per diem	1,200	None.
Inspectors of coal oil, paid by fees	196	None.
Inspectors of distilled spirits, paid by fees	1,309	None:
General inspectors of distilleries, paid by fees	393	None:
Special agents	10	None.
Revenue agents	12	25
Storekeepers, from $4 to $5 per diem		342
Gangers		267
Gangers—fees		150
Surveyors of distilleries		10
Supervisors		11
Chief clerks, $6,000 per annum	1	1
Deputy commissioners	2	3
Solicitor, $4,000	1	None.
Heads of divisions, at $2,500 per annum	3	7
Boards of clerks, at $1,800	33	33
Third-class clerks, at $1,600	29	41
Second-class clerks, at $1,400	42	45
First-class clerks, at $1,200	35	35
Copyists, at $900 per annum	31	84
Messengers, at $1,000	4	8
Messengers, at $840	8	8
Laborers, at $720	9	27
Laborers, at $480 per annum	2	2
Grand total	8,599	8,583

The acts of 1866 and 1872 necessitated an increase in the number employed in the Internal Revenue Bureau proper, by transferring to the chief office the business connected with the monthly returns of about 5,000 rectifiers, semi-annual returns from about 3,500 banks and bankers, exclusive of national banks; returns from about 3,500 brewers, monthly and annual; a series of returns, monthly and annual, from 500 grain distillers and about 7,500 fruit distillers; reports from surveyors as to the number of gauges at the commence ment of operation, supplemental reports of change of capacity of distillers; and the examination of the bonds, plans, tales to the number of 5,000 rectifiers, matters essential to the security of the first lien of the government on such property; two sets of monthly reports, and two sets of daily reports of storekeepers on duty at grain distilleries; and two sets of daily reports from gaugers on duty at distilleries, and establishments of rectifiers and wholesale dealers; large numbers of annual and monthly entries for deposit and withdrawal of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses; and the examination and care of the bonds given for the removal of spirits.

Assessments, which were formerly made by the assessors and assistant assessors, are, by the act of December 24, 1872, required to be made by the home office, viz: Of deficiencies in the production of distilled spirits, where the product is less than 80 per cent. of the supposed capacity of the distillery; of the tax upon deposits, capital and circulation of each bank, banker, association and person engaged in banking, and upon articles on which the tax is payable by stamps, and is not so paid; of the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars, fermented liquors and distilled spirits and of special taxes wherever the tax is not payable by stamps, and whenever the tax being so payable, the party neglects or refuses to pay it; of the tax on legacies and successions, and generally of all other taxes imposed on assessment, or accruing under the provisions of former acts.

Also, since the act of 1872 the accounts of Internal Revenue gaugers have been settled in the home office.

During the fiscal year 1873, there were received, examined, double counted and issued 212,964,086 tobacco and cigar stamps, of the value of $34,459,417 83; 5,964,100 spirit stamps, of the value of $58,889,322, and 30,955,460 beer stamps, of the value of $3,833,995, making a total of 249,883,646 stamps, of the value of $103,182,644 83, as against 15,469,504 stamps, of the value of $345,230 05, counted and issued in 1866.

DEB. R. K.

LOCK HAVEN.

Candidate for the District Attorneyship —Fatal Accident to a Lumberman—Small Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., February 23, 1874.

Henry T. Harvey, of this city, is an applicant for United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. His application is backed by all the leading citizens of this place, irrespective of party. Mr. Harvey is a leading member of the Clinton county bar, a learned, experienced, judicious counselor, an excellent pleader and a gentleman of the strictest integrity.

Timothy Crisel, laborer on a log job at Lorsh's run, Potter county, was knocked down and run over by a log on the ground slide last Thursday. His left leg was broken and his right shoulder dislocated, his arm was amputated at the shoulder, but he died Saturday morning. The remains were brought to Lock Haven for interment.

The unoccupied house belonging to David Redding was burned Sunday morning. Loss one thousand dollars.

CRIMES.

Reckless Shooting at Carrollton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARROLLTON, O., February 23, 1874.

An unfortunate affray occurred at Carrollton, Ohio, on Friday evening. Dan Van Horn, proprietor of Van Horn House, quarreled with Mr. Sterling, a druggist. Blows ensued, Van Horn getting a broken jaw and nose; Enraged at this, Van Horn procured a revolver, and, meeting Sterling, fired. Sterling sprang aside, and the ball took effect in the side of a young man named Joe Carnahan, a son of Mr. Carnahan, member of the State Legislature. Although badly wounded, Mr. C. may recover. All parties being respectable people, there is considerable excitement.

Last of the Robeson County (N. C.) Outlaws.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 23.—Steve Lowrey, the last survivor of the notorious band of Robeson county outlaws, was instantly killed in the upper part of Robeson county by three citizens. He was tuning his banjo, preparatory to playing for some wagoners, when three shots were fired at him, taking effect in his head and killing him instantly.

Heard From—Worse Than Dead.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—George Peay, of this city, who disappeared in New York fifteen months ago with about $4,500 belonging to a merchant of this city, and supposed to have been murdered, has turned up in Montreal, where he has since been living under an assumed name and with another woman. Peay's wife and children are still living in this city, and had mourned him as dead.

The Halifax (Mass.) Tragedy.

BOSTON, February 23.—The coroner's jury to-day at Bridgewater, after investigating the circumstances attending the Halifax murder, returned a verdict charging W. Everett Sturtevant, grand-nephew of the murdered man, with the crime.

CASUALTIES.

Perilous Adventure in the Sandusky River.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., February 23, 1874.

Last night James Covell, returning from church, attempted to cross the Sandusky river in a small boat. The current being much swollen by recent rains caused his boat to fill and while sinking he succeeded in steering it against a tree and seizing a limb. He remained in this painful position until daylight this morning, when, after repeated failures, he was finally rescued by means of a raft. The weather being cold and heavy rains falling during the night, his suffering was terrible and at present his life is despaired of.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

McConnellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, O., February 23, 1874.

The whisky raid commenced again to-day with renewed vigor. Three of the most prominent saloon keepers closed, two of them loaded their stock on drays, which were followed to the river by a large procession. When they reached the river the liquor was emptied.

DANCING AMONG THE LUNATICS.

A Terpsichorean Entertainment at the Southern Ohio Asylum.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* thus describes one of the incidents he witnessed in the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum during a recent visit:

The guests were conducted to the spacious hall of the main building, which we found well filled with the inmates, male and female, the latter occupying the north end of the room, three tiers deep, and flanked and faced by the men, who were largely in the majority. A fine band from Dayton was discoursing sweet and enlivening music as we entered the hall, the patients seeming to verify the poet's assertion that

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

A more orderly crowd it would be hard to find than this assemblage of lunatics, from every portion of the State; all cleanly and some tastefully arrayed for the enjoyment of "the mazy," while their eyes were bright in pleasant anticipation of the enjoyment they were so soon to realize.

And now the leader of the band is calling them to take their places for a cotillion, and it is amusing to note the earnestness with which the men rushed across the room and seized the willing hands of their chosen partners.

THE CHARACTERS.

Of course, in such an assembly, there are many and varied characters, and it was study fraught with deep yet peculiar interest to watch the movements and expressions of the moving crowd before us. One well-proportioned damsel with a very broad and quite expressive countenance, stood gazing on the animated scene; now chasseeing nimbly to her partner, and now wiping her face with a handkerchief which had the proportions of a roller towel. Another old lady in black, with the most singular and comic cast of features, excited the greatest mirth. She possessed that peculiar bird countenance that we often see. Her long and crooked nasal appendage closely resembled the bill of the pelican, and as she went bobbing around, the nose seemed to undulate with her motions as if it were composed of rubber or gutta percha. That old, white-haired man, so neatly dressed, who continually loses his place in the figure, owns a farm, and there is not the slightest trace or evidence of an unsound mind depicted on his calm and tranquil features; while if he ever ploughed or mowed with a tithe of the energy with which he chasses to that "lloonatic" maiden, he must have accomplished a good day's work. He has some little "disagreement with his family," I am informed, and he prefers the easy life of the asylum, with "promiscuous dancing," to the sober life upon the farm. "Old scamp!" thought I, "you ought to be sent home and *compelled* to be a good husband and hoe corn;" but these misgivings for those whose minds are really diseased.

Yonder buxom girl, who is almost pretty, belongs to a respectable family, and some of her friends are among the guests. She is a monomaniac, and has a fierce expression out of the corners of her eyes at times, such as one sees in a vicious, back-ward kicking horse. I would not trust her, for that dormant devil might be aroused that would lead her to do—murder.

ROUND DANCES.

But the waltzing was the most interesting part of the performance, and there were many very graceful figures swaying around the room to the voluptuous strains of Strauss and Julien.

The golden hours flee rapidly away, and dancing was continued until midnight, when the actors on the merry and suggestive scene sought their couches and were soon in that dreamy land of Nod, where sane and lunatic were on a level, perhaps.

WORSE THAN A BRUTE.

Horrible Treatment of a Poor Boy by an Ohio Farmer.

A case of extreme cruelty and brutality has just been tried at the Mahoning, Ohio, county Court of Common Pleas. The indictment charged Jefferson D. Bowman with an assault with intent to maim or kill, upon the person of a boy named Frank Phillips, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, taken from the county infirmary by Bowman to raise; but was taken back to the infirmary in December last. On this return the boy was found to be covered with scars and bruises from the punishment he had received, but the most appalling feature in the case was that Bowman attempted to put a bull ring in his nose, and failing in that, put it in his mouth in some way, and then led the boy about with a rope attached. His mouth was found to be badly lacerated. H. P. Stahlenith swore that he saw Bowman leading the boy with the rope, and every once in a while gave it a jerk. Bowman also used a blacksnake whip to flog the boy. Dr. Calvin testified that he called to see the boy about December 15th, and found him quite sick; he complained of soreness in his bowels and stomach; found his ear much lacerated; it must have been done with a whip; his limbs were swollen and grains were bruised and discolored; found a wound or cut on the inside of the lower jaw; said the jaw might have been dislocated by the bull ring had much force been used. Judge Gilbden sentenced Bowman to one hundred days imprisonment, one hundred dollars fine, the costs of the suit, and the prisoner to stand committed till paid. This sentence was warmly approved by the crowded audience in the court room. Bowman richly deserves all the punishment he is to receive.

OHIO NEWS.

One man in Fremont received ninety-seven valentines, and yet he is not happy.

Two colored females garroted a man in Columbus on Friday night, taking $80 from him.

The white ware now being manufactured at East Liverpool is said to equal the best imported ware.

One hundred and five persons have joined the M. E. church at East Liverpool within a few weeks.

Youngstown's new paper, the *Tribune*, is a handsomely printed quarto, well filled with local news.

The Morgan raid claims are coming up again in the Legislature. Those fellows are persistent.

A young man of Carroll county was lucky enough to find $1,600 in an old cupboard which he had bought at a sale recently.

The East Liverpool Cask Factory ship about five hundred casks a month to Pittsburgh for the use of the glass houses there.

Three persons are now living in New Philadelphia who were there before the town was laid out, aged respectively eighty-two, seventy-eight and seventy-two.

It is expected that the repairs to the Alliance Rolling Mill, made necessary by the recent fire, will be completed and the machinery again in operation within a month.

Robert E. Killip, for twenty years a resident of Cleveland, committed suicide at a hotel in that city on Friday, being found dead in his bed Saturday morning. Whisky was the cause.

William Henry Jones, a colored boy, son of Jordon Jones, of this town, who left home early in the war, along with the 105th Ohio, and was supposed lost, is now a member of the Legislature of Mississippi.—*Jefferson (O.) Sentinel.*

The Youngstown *Vindicator* tells it thus: The gorgeosity of the lighting up of the Opera House for the first night, Wednesday night, beggars description, and as we have no space for beggars this week, we are compelled to defer the description.

Sandusky advertisers are taking advantage of the Sloane sensation to call attention to their goods. One firm says, "Sloane's downfall is nothing compared to that in the prices of clothing" at their store.

The great tunnel into the lake at Cleveland has finally been completed, and the city officials made a tour of inspection through it on Saturday. They emerged a lot of "demition moist, unpleasant bodies."

The Alliance *Local* says: It is stated that as soon as the weather will permit the Girard Rolling Mill Co. will build 100 feet additional to their mill, for the purpose of building four more boiler furnaces and an 18 inch mill.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the 23d inst. says: An action at law which will excite considerable interest has been commenced before Homer Strong, justice of the peace, by William K. Smith, Esq., of this city against Mr. John Ellsler, manager of the Academy of Music. The settlement of the case will decide the vexed question whether or no the same seats in a place of amusement can be sold to two different parties for the same entertainment. Mr. Smith alleges in his petition that on the occasion of Mr. E. S. Stafford's Saturday matinee performance, at the Academy, January 31, himself and wife went to the theater and found the seats for which he held the tickets, purchased two days previously, occupied, and that he was compelled to withdraw. The amount of damages claimed by Mr. Smith is $300, that being the limit for which suit can be brought before a justice. The case was set for trial Saturday, but was continued until next Friday, when it is to come before a jury.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

SPRING OPENING

OF FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS AND HATS,

English Straw and Chip Hats.

Also, Beautiful Fine FRENCH FLOWERS, besides many Rich and New MILLINERY NOVELTIES, both in material, design and color, entirely of our own importation, WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 and 239 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

Patterns Open for Inspection and Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

MURDER IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Wounded by Unknown Parties.

[From the Ashland (Pa.) Advocate, Feb. 18.]

The startling report of a horrible murder at Centralia was circulated on our streets yesterday morning. Various were the versions set afloat, but the following statement, from a reliable source, we believe to be the true facts in the case: A meeting of citizens had assembled at the public house of Thomas Geharty on Monday evening, for the purpose of placing in nomination a borough ticket. The meeting was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner throughout. During its progress an unknown man was observed by a neighboring woman to pass and repass the house and occasionally stop and listen at the door and windows of the room in which the meeting was being held. After the deliberations were closed and the meeting adjourned, the door leading to the street was opened by John Curran, and the inmates were about to pass out when the sharp report of a revolver was heard, and instantaneously Michael Lenahan, son-in-law of John Curran, at whose side he was standing, fell to the floor a corpse, the ball having passed through the heart. The first shot was followed by a second that took effect in the back of John Crane, inflicting a severe wound. During the consternation and excitement that prevailed, the man who fired the murderous shot fled and no clue to his identity could be found. The murdered man, Michael Lenahan, bore a good character for sobriety and industry, was a miner by occupation and has worked for a number of years for John Anderson & Co. He leaves a family. It is hoped that the wound of Crane will not prove as serious as at first supposed. Intense excitement prevails at Centralia and it is to be sincerely hoped that vigorous measures will be adopted by the law abiding citizens of that place to ferret out the desperadoes, and when found punish them with the severest penalty of the law. Such action and such punishment would rid the community forever of a gang of desperadoes who have been making it perilous for honest and industrious people to live among them.

Since the above it is given as the opinion of many persons that the victims were not those for whom the fatal shots were intended, as they were both inoffensive men who have never had feuds with any one.

Religious and Temperance Revivals.

The New York *Tribune* comments upon the religious revivals, and the phenomenal one of the temperance movement. We quote:

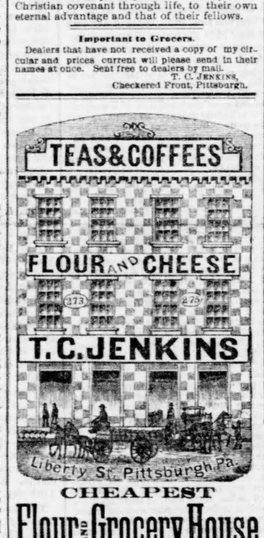
We are not inclined to join with those who anticipate much danger to the cause of religion and of morals from these excited and eccentric manifestations. Their extravagances are not of a nature to do any serious harm to society. The temperance movement is not so open to unobjectionable in its methods and not so broad in its purposes. But we prefer to see in that also the promise of substantial good. Many who profess religion this season will backslide, with great scandal and injury. Many who sign the pledge on the sidewalks and flood the gutters with their unsold gin will get back to their miserable trade when excitement dies away. But, on the other hand, there will be very many who will keep their Christian covenant through life, to their own eternal advantage and that of their fellows.

Important to Grocers.

Dealers that have not received a copy of my circular and prices current will please send in their names at once. Sent free to dealers by mail.

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.



CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

MACKEREL.

Mess No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.

Barrels, Halves, Quarters and Kits.

White Fish, Lake and Labrador Herring.

CODFISH, SMOKED FISH.

*Complete Line Gro

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

Would it be considered very extraordinary, should that tireless reformer, Colonel McCLURE, presently turn up as a "leader" of the Grange movement?

THE total imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for last week, were $9,623,687, as against $9,983,675 for the corresponding week of last year. The total imports since January 1, are $34,827,058, against $60,962,806 for the corresponding period of 1873.

THE Georgia papers are largely devoting themselves to enthusiastic descriptions of the Confederate monument which has just been finished and will soon be dedicated at Atlanta, but not one of them intimates the propriety of inviting General SHERMAN to participate in the dedicatory exercises.

The *Gazette*, in an offensive manner, complains of inability to discern the real drift and purpose of the editorials of this paper. "Sir," said SAMUEL JOHNSON to a person who, judging from the information which has been handed down concerning him, exactly answered the description of the editor of our contemporary, "I can give you reasons, but I cannot furnish you with an understanding."

IT MAY, perhaps, help to a more sober frame of mind those frantic opposition papers which are just now howling so lustily over the results of "carpet-bag" government in South Carolina and other Southern States, if they will ponder awhile over the fact that those States are themselves chiefly responsible for these "carpet-baggers," by driving away all respectable Northerners from their midst. What was the harvest of the man who sowed dragons' teeth?

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Tribune* there are in the 1,818 Granges of Iowa, not less than twenty-five thousand women, each of whom is intrusted with a vote. The women are thus being rapidly prepared for the ballot by instruction in parliamentary practice, debate, and general business. There are some 7,000 Granges in the country, to which belong nearly 100,000 women. The advocates of woman suffrage do not appear to have availed themselves of this information.

THE *World*, which is nothing if not mendacious, appears to save its biggest lies for the Sunday edition of that paper. Its latest fabrication consists in a purported translation of an article from a French journal describing in detail the discovery, in a Colorado canon, of a wonderful fluid that transmutes the baser metals into gold. It is a thousand pities that no substance, liquid or solid, natural or artificial, has yet been found which possesses any curative effects with respect to the *World's* intellectual and moral disorders.

THE New York *World's* angry disappointment at the result of the Philadelphia election does not prevent it from taking a philosophical view of the case. "STOKLEY to-day," it says, "is no better than STOKLEY last week. That which he has done he will continue to do." Of course he will. There is just as little likelihood that his success will cause him to undo the enviable reputation he has won as an able, upright and fearless magistrate, as there is that the election of the candidate of the C. C. C. party would suddenly have turned *his* peculiar tendencies and gravitations into a wholly different channel.

BOSTON papers of Saturday state that no decision of the Supreme Court of that Commonwealth, within the past ten years, has given such general satisfation as that which denies the existence of any constitutional restraints to prevent women from serving as members of a School Committee. The announcement of the decision in the Legislature was heartily cheered, and as the news spread through the city and over the State, expressions of satisfaction were heard everywhere. This is not to be wondered at. There may be numerous other spheres of public duty to which women may properly aspire, but it is quite certain that there are none in which her presence can be more productive of unmixed good.

THE crucial test of Kentucky Democracy is the fact of service in the rebel army. In the Legislature of that State, the other day, a Democratic member who had been so imprudent as to introduce a certain measure which breathed the spirit of the nineteenth instead of the fifteenth century, found himself charged on the floor with an intention to desert his party—whereupon he sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker: this is the first time my fidelity to my party has been called into question. Four years of my life have been spent on the field of blood and carnage to prove my Democracy." This impassioned allusion to his rebel record at once melted the hearts of his Bourbon colleagues, and disclaimers and apologies became the order of the day. Significant?

OUR sprightly contemporary, the New York *Graphic*, which recently confounded the Ashantee war with the Achenese troubles, has now gotten hold of another subject by the wrong end. Considering that there are five millions, more or less, of native candidates for the office of President of the United States, that paper thinks "those excellent people who want the Constitution amended so as to forbid the election of a foreigner to the Presidency must be in want of business," in apparent entire forgetfulness of the fact that the very instrument in question provides that no person, except a natural born citizen of the United States, is eligible to the office of President. It is the removal of this restriction for which the promoters of the new party, to which the *Graphic* has reference, are clamoring.

A BRIEF telegraphic mention of the proceedings of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers, held in Albany, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, appeared in the COMMERCIAL at the time. The *Iron Age* publishes a full report of the meetings; from which it appears that the Association decided that the price of stoves for the ensuing year could not be reduced more than ten dollars per ton from the minimum scale adopted at the meeting in this city in February, 1873. That scale was as follows:

Common stoves	1½c
Medium class stoves	5 c
First class stoves	7 c
Odd plates	9 c

In the judgment of the Association, formed after much debate, the reduction of ten dollars per ton is all that can safely be made at present, without wiping out the founders' profits. The only reduction in the cost of making stoves is in the item of pig iron, and ten dollars per ton gives the consumer all the advantage which cheaper iron would have given the manufacturer had prices been maintained on the Pittsburgh basis. The meeting was large and harmonious, and insures the permanence of the Association.

NOTWITHSTANDING that only three weeks remain to the day of the New Hampshire election, comparatively little excitement seems to exist in political circles. In the Democratic party a desperate effort is making to harmonize the conflicting factions, the nomination of WESTON having created a wide breach in their ranks, which at one time threatened a serious defection from the ticket. The Republicans are fully united in all parts of the State, except a few who are disaffected on the liquor question. The nomination of General MCCUTCHINS has proved to be a very popular one. He possesses to a large extent the qualities requisite to make a successful Governor, and from present indications his name will prove a tower of strength among the rural population, while in no part of the State are there any indications that the slightest defection will take place on his account. The Prohibition party leaders are exerting themselves to increase their vote, which last year was slightly over one thousand, although just what gain is to come to the cause of temperance from their efforts is a conundrum that they decline to attempt to answer. The Republican candidate will, in all probability, be the next Governor, for even in the event of there being no choice by the people, the House will undoubtedly be Republican, and the nominees of the party will be elected by that body.

WE FIND the following "society" paragraph in the columns of a late Washington paper:

"Among the pleasant and interesting entertainments of last week was one given by Mrs. —— to the little ones in honor of the sixth birthday of her daughter, who received her young guests with the grace and dignity of one of more mature years. The refreshments were of a very dainty character, champagne being served in glasses scarcely larger than a child's thimble. The costumes of all present were rich and beautiful. The little ones enjoyed themselves hugely for the three hours allotted them, and then retired to blissful dreams of the happy event."

Hardly anything is more beautiful than to see children enjoy themselves in a childlike way; but, on the other hand, hardly anything is more saddening to the thoughtful observer than to witness the natural vitality and enthusiasm of childhood vitiated by miniature imitations of grown people's parties and manners, perverting them into Lilliputian men and women, with the passions and petty envy and malice of the mature social ephemera. Our voice is, Keep the little ones children as long as may be. Every father ought to insist that the rising generation shall not be ruined by premature luxury and dissipation; and every mother should take the same lesson to heart, if she would have her offspring rise up and call her blessed. The tendency of these costly and fashionable juvenile entertainments is to make those who participate in them blase before they reach their teens.

A CONTRAST.

Other influences besides those of increased facilities for intercommunication have, within the last few years, brought Great Britain nearer to us, and it is safe to say that no general election in the mother islands ever before enlisted such interest among Americans as the general election which has just substituted Conservative for Liberal rule. Here, as in Britain, the suddenness with which the great contest was inaugurated and the rapidity with which it was carried on to its final issue, gave it somewhat of the character of a dramatic entertainment. Those even who neither knew nor cared much about the distinction of English parties or the principles at stake in the conflict, could not help watching the progress of the battle with lively concern, and, perhaps for the first time in their lives, felt a little curiosity to learn something more than the general result.

To many Americans, especially those of the younger generation, a notable phenomenon of the late English electoral contest was the violence of the passions which it excited. Every day or almost every day, the telegraph made mention of riotous proceedings, resulting in broken heads and bloody noses, and sometimes in the loss of life. From the newspaper reports it appears that some of these riots were very serious affairs, which were kept from becoming terrible and wide-reaching calamities only by the interposition of military force. The presence of the most important persons, of the nearest resident Duke or of the Lord Lieutenant of a county, made no difference; it inspired neither fear nor reverence in the rabble. Even the most distinguished leaders of parties were treated by the multitude with as much contempt or indifference as the most obscure candidates. Thus a strong force of soldiers and police was necessary to enable Mr. GLADSTONE to address the people at Greenwich, and, notwithstanding the presence of soldiers and police, there were such displays of passion on the part of the multitude assembled that for a while it was thought hardly safe for the Premier to attempt to deliver his speech. While Mr. DISRAELI was addressing his constituents, the house was steadily bombarded by the mob with sticks, stones and other missiles. Broken windows were, we believe, the only damage, though the speaker's head was sometimes in imminent peril. Mr. LOWE, one of the ablest and most accomplished men in England, did not dare to speak or try to speak in any of the towns, as he would have done so at the hazard of his life—a fact to which Mr. DISRAELI in his speech referred as evidence of Mr. LOWE's unpopularity. The great Parliamentary leader mentioned the fact not to rebuke or lament the savage spirit which it implied in the people, but apparently with much complacence and approbation, as if the fact evinced their intelligence and moral worth.

And yet the people of England cannot fairly be regarded as a naturally unruly or turbulent population. About fifteen thousand soldiers and less than fifteen thousand policemen, suffice to maintain law and order among the twenty odd millions of the island. It really seems to an American rather difficult to account for the violent, boisterous and thoroughly brutal manner in which so many English workingmen bear themselves at elections. Of course intoxicating liquors have much to do with the phenomenon, but this statement affords no sufficient explanation, as drunkenness is merely a part of the degradation. There is, however, some illumination in the fact that, in England, a country largely ruled by traditions, general coarseness of habits and manners, easily running into violence, belongs to the traditional characteristics of the laboring class. Members of this class learn to take as much pride in their own coarse, rude ways as the members of a different class take in elegance and refinement. JOAQUIN MILLER, lately writing in England, says: "I have observed that a man rising from the ranks of the lower people of England persistently refuses to take to himself the manners of a gentleman." In fact, a man who did so would most likely be scorned for his pride by his own class, while by gentlemen he would be hooted for his hypocrisy. It may also be remembered that the latter class, the gentlemen, have for many generations been accustomed to excite and enlist the passions of the lower or laboring classes in their political contests, Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative candidates, through agents often unprincipled, have from time immemorial been wont to spend large sums of money in the struggle for predominance. As a rule, at any rate until a rather recent period, there was little appeal to the reason of the voters and no effort to instruct them. Only their votes were wanted. Old election customs and usages, like other old customs and usages, are hard to overcome in England, and it may be doubted whether even the national schools will overcome them in another half century.

Whatever may be the cause of difference, it must be admitted that a general election in an American State or in the United States presents an agreeable contrast to an election in Great Britain. Here an election riot of any kind is a very rare occurrence, while violent interference with discussion is unknown. As to the vituperation and brotherly love in which partisans among us so much indulge, there is hardly room for doubt whether these evils could be with advantage exchanged for the more brutal methods practiced beyond the water. That both the discreditable methods are not there used cannot be referred to the superior virtue or principle of the people, if Mr. STUART MILL told the truth when he said that "the English working classes, though differing from those of some other countries in being ashamed of lying, are yet generally liars."

The truth doubtless is that truly popular, that is republican institutions, with free schools and a free press, cannot but educate the people out of the disposition in any way to interfere forcibly with the machinery of their political life. Nor is it idle to expect that in the course of time the same method of education will render abuse and misrepresentation useless as political enginery, if it does not eradicate the disposition to use them.

CITY COUNCILS met yesterday in regular session. The Select branch spent the greater part of the afternoon in discussing the Appropriation ordinance, which was amended and passed finally. An exciting debate followed the proposition to amend the ordinance so as to assess but two-thirds the rate of taxation upon real estate in the "rural wards," upon the ground that under the terms of the Consolidation act the exemption from one-third the ordinary tax, in that district, was in the nature of a contract, which was not affected by the first section of the ninth article of the new Constitution, which declares that "all taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax," etc. The advocates of the amendment assumed that the Councils were, in equity and good conscience, bound to carry out this contract, even though the matter might be in doubt, leaving the doubt to be resolved by the proper authority—the courts. This view was answered by the argument that the Councils should proceed under the advice of the City Attorney, and make the tax uniform, leaving those who felt aggrieved to apply to the courts for redress. The amendment was voted down, upon a call of the yeas and nays, and some of the owners of property in the rural wards express their determination to ask the courts to enjoin the Councils from collecting more than two-thirds of the amount levied in those wards. In Common Council the ordinance "to provide for the completion of the new water works," passed in Select at a previous meeting, was amended by striking out the provision for placing the entire work in the hands of a committee of seven, and inserting the Water Committe, which consists of twenty-five members. The Appropriation ordinance was not reached in Common Council, and a special meeting will be held for its consideration during the present week, as the charter requires that these appropriations must be made "in the months of January or February." The ordinance must be finally passed before Saturday, or there will be no appropriations at all for the current year. The Water Works ordinance, as amended in Common Council, was not reached in the Select branch.

A GREAT deal of discussion has been had of late concerning the contracts made by the Treasury Department with JOHN D. SANBORN, of Boston, to collect moneys due to the United States which have never been paid before. Mr. SANBORN claims that a large amount of money is owing to the government which could not be collected through the ordinary channels of the government offices, mainly from the fact that the system of collection has not only been seriously disturbed by the abolition of the assessors and consolidation of collection districts, but by the fact that parties were exceedingly chary to come forward and acknowledge that they owed a tax to the government. Thus far the agent has paid into the Treasury nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, the larger portion of which the government would else, it is claimed, never have received. Mr. SANBORN has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Way and Means requesting that a rigid investigation of his course in connection with the whole matter may at once be had.

THE United States Circuit Court of Illinois yesterday issued commissions to take the depositions of witnesses who cannot personally attend the trial for violation of the Illinois law against railroad discrimination and extortion. Four of these witnesses reside in England. They are prominent traffic-managers who have frequently appeared before Parliamentary committees to testify regarding rates of transportation. Three prominent Canadians will also give evidence. The remaining witnesses whose depositions are to be taken reside in Boston, St. Albans, Hartford, Cleveland, and other cities. One or two are understood to be residents of our own city. Several eminent experts in railway management will appear upon the stand, and, judging from the preparations making, it will be the most eventful railway case that has ever been tried. Every possible exertion is put forth to get the evidence ready by March 16th, the day set for the trial.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

AGAISTC.

What made the greasiness of our great man gone?
Facts about fishes!—reading laws that rule
The glacier's march and move the black moraine?
An eye whose gaze with equal reverence glowed
At a small star fish, or his Alpine throne?
Or that he founded for our land a school?—
Never to see that harvest which he sowed—
His large companionship with man, shell, stone,
And every type of the most High? The foot
Who thinketh in his heart there is no God
Stands here in silence. Mid our tears and pain
This joy was uppermost: beneath his rod
Bowing, we bless Him for each nobler mind
Whose highest vision science fails to bind.

The Chicago *Post and Mail* calls it the Woman's-anta-Cruz-ade.

Gush. Six Western colleges will contest in "oratory" at Galesburg, Illinois, on the 27th.

And now the women of St. Louis have inaugurated a campaign against the social evil.

There is always one satisfaction in taking up the *Gazette*—you know in advance that it contains nothing you want to read.

Patronize your home papers. The other day a dead woman in New York was identified by the papers in her bustle.

A larger number of patents were issued last week than during any week previous since October. The whole number was 303.

Steps have been taken in India which bid fair to fuse all, or nearly all, the results of mission labor in one organization or combination.

A cargo of ice was sunk in Hell Gate last Thursday. The place where the article is most needed can be reached only through that gate.

The Christian *Union* declares the Mechlenburg (N. C.) Declaration of Independence is a fraud. "It is glad for the sake of Jefferson."

A sensitive Californian killed himself last week because the Legislature declined to change his name. He ought to have been born a woman.

That brilliant, but incorrigible New York *Commercial Advertiser*, observes that the sudden whirl in English politics has actually made one Dizzy.

A remarkable incident of the woman's war against whisky, in Ohio, is the formal indorsement of the movement by the entire body of the State Grangers.

The Indianapolis *Journal* furnishes a diagnosis of a cattle disease by giving an account of a fervent Methodist revival in that State. Mistake in make-up.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has decided to establish a line of first class steamers, four in number, between Callao and San Francisco, California.

Brooklyn has a stupendous appreciation of the Father of his Country. It appropriated two hundred dollars for the celebration of Washington's birthday.

A Woman's Temperance League is about to be formed in Brooklyn, irrespective of religious denominations, for the active work of visiting the liquor saloons.

The New Orleans *Picayune* estimates that since 1870, 100,000 negroes have gone to Texas, and 300,000 whites. It regards that State as "the safety-valve of the South."

A Detroit man eloped with a neighbor's wife the other day, and carried the woman into Canada. He is now under arrest for bringing stolen goods into the Dominion.

Sensible. The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that towns must make highways wide enough for a vehicle to pass another that occupies the middle of the road.

Some European humanitarians have devised an iron mask for cattle doomed to slaughter, with a socket over the center of the forehead, into which fits a death-dealing nail.

Mrs. Westmoreland has been found a "charmful" lecturess by a Washington scribe, and her effort a "mental banquet." It consisted wholly of "kisses." That will do.

The French Prince Imperial will become of age on the 16th of March, and apprehensions are evidently felt that a Bonapartist reaction in the empire will culminate on that day.

The report of the German Society shows the total immigration of Germans at New York during 1873 to be 101,900, against 128,030 during 1872, which shows a falling off of 26,130.

When they find a man in Washington who hasn't a plan of his own for the solution of the financial problem, they drown him in the Potomac. No one has been drowned there yet.

The passenger arrivals at San Francisco, for January, embraced 959 by sea and 1,789 by rail, against 388 departures by sea and 980 by rail. The movement is the lightest in a long time.

American newspapers and magazines are now taken at all the leading clubs in London. Five years ago a book or paper published in the United States was a rarity at English clubs.

Ohio's ransom speeds apace—
Is daily growing surer.
Since woman's dulcet voice essayed
The praise of *Aqua Pura*.

The St. Louis *Globe* calls it the Whisky-rootic.

It is now charged that Horace Greeley plagarized his memorable advice, "Go West." It is pointed out that the original of the remark was when Ruth said, "Where thou go West I will go."

A delicate way of putting it. A Wisconsin minister has been found guilty by a church council of "not always handling the truth with sufficient carefulness to meet the demands of veracity."

A Minnesota farmer has invented a plow which is said to be a great achievement, entirely unique in design, and calculated to greatly facilitate the work of preparing the ground for the seed.

Chicago has sobered up long enough to discover by the Foucault pendulum experiment, that the earth revolves. Heretofore the tipsy native has believed that it was himself only that revolved.

The Boston *Journal* has settled the Adam and Eve apple question. It says:

Eve said C.I.S.I.	160,181
Adam replies C.I.X.L.I.S.I.	10,011,050,182
	10,011,150,363

Over 2,500,000 votes were cast in the late parliamentary elections in Great Britain. The total number of voters in the United Kingdom is about 3,000,000. Fifty years ago there were only 200,000 voters.

Rich and extensive coal fields have been found in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. If they should be properly worked they would make of Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz indeed the Rich Town of the True Cross.

The journeymen shoemakers of Chicago are on a strike. The only point at issue between them and their employers is that the Crispins refuse to promise not to strike in a body whenever the employees of one house strike.

The board of lake underwriters has determined to appoint an inspector, who will inspect, classify and register lake shipping, after the manner now in vogue at the Lloyds, in England. There are between 2,500 and 3,000 vessels on the lakes.

An Indiana physician has perfected what he calls a "sphygmometer," with which he expects to "weigh the force, count the frequency, measure the size, and write the character of the pulse." The more name is enough to kill an ordinary patient.

The latest London coffee circulars show that the price of that commodity is still upwards, and as the crop is light and the imports, so far, have been materially in excess of those of last year, it is not improbable that prices may advance still further.

The recent Wisconsin diocesan convention has had a bad effect. Half a dozen Milwaukeeans got into a quarrel in a beer saloon the other evening, when the proprietor arose and remarked with dignity: "Gentlemen, I want you to understand that this is not an Episcopal council."

A RATHER amusing feature of the cold weather in Italy is the means the women of the middle and lower classes take to keep themselves warm. You see them going about the house, walking in the street, or standing gossiping at their doors, holding an earthen pot filled with hot ashes and live coals under their aprons, and when sewing or knitting they rest their feet upon them. I consider the name given to this article of female comfort a rich satire. "Il Marito" (the husband) they call it.

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher favors the women's crusade against the rum-sellers. He says when a fanaticism is not a bitter one, it is a good thing.

General Howard's legal adviser in his trial will be Colonel Myers, formerly of Maine, then a paymaster in the army, and now a lawyer in Washington. The General is said to be satisfied with the proposition of the Court of Inquiry.

Among those mentioned for the office of Pension Agent at Chicago is Miss Sweet, daughter of the late General J. B. Sweet, who, at the time of his death, was Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. She has for nearly eight years done all the labors of the Chicago office, acting as chief clerk, first for her father, and afterwards for Mr. Blakely, the present incumbent.

Jenkins, the gushing, the sweet scented, the ubiquitous, has appeared suddenly at a party in Waverly, New York, and just hear him:

Miss X—— wore a red bombazine dress, ruched with point alpaca, and an overskirt of rose gingham with a border of parsley blossoms. Her tournure was particularly noticeable from the fact that her hair was so deliciously scrambled in front. She also wore No. 6 lilac double-button gloves, and No. 4 store-shoes slashed at the heels, and Pompadour socks.

A contemporary says: "A new writer upon Lord Byron says that Madame de Stael attempted to effect a reconciliation between the poet and his wife." The new writer wrote no news, for what he states has been known for more than half a century, coming out in the poet's lifetime; and we think it is mentioned in Moore's "Life of Byron," which was published in 1830. Madame de Stael's attempt was well meant, but while it was creditable to her heart, it did no credit to her head, for she ought to have known that the reconciliation she sought was an impossibility.

A fact that has just come to light in connection with the late Episcopal Convention at Milwaukee, should have publication. Just as soon as the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, learned of the disorderly contest going on, in which his name was leading one of the parties to the contest, he telegraphed to have his name withdrawn at once. That action was very much to the credit of Dr. Hoffman, for although he was no way responsible for the uproar—not being personally present—it is to his credit that he could not permit even his name to be mixed up in such an undignified and uncharitable a clerical row.

A good deal is at present said and written about Riel, of the British Northwest, and his following of hordes of half savage hunters and trappers of that region. He is the Riel who, at one time, nearly plunged the Northwest into an Indian war. There are upwards of 50,000 Indians, most of them savages, who live by hunting and trapping, in that country, and these are on intimate terms with our own unruly tribes, from whom they are descended. Riel's followers are half-breeds, who live in terms of questionable amity with their pure-blooded fellows, and are detested and distrusted by white and savages alike.

Woman's Niche.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As happy and expressive a phrase as Butler's, "Contraband of War," many think is "Woman's Niche." It passes easily from mouth to mouth, whether its meaning is understood or not. Woman, it is said, by divine appointment, has her niche, to be out of which is a grievous sin. She is made for this niche, as is the statue for the recess it is to fill. God designed her as wife and mother, and such she should be; and if not, the sin lies at her own door. Exactly how to reconcile this doctrine with the fact that so many women, who would gladly fill such a niche, are never called in the Providence of God to do so, it is not our duty to explain. They are as ready for their niche as was the philosopher for his place to stand on that he might move the world. Alas! many never find it, and "die without the sight." Women may sew, wash, keep house, and even attain the exalted position of a teacher of youth. To preside, however well educated, over an institution of high character, would be unfeminine. She has quick perceptions, intuitively seeing what requires reasoning in man; has sympathy and kindness, but if educated far above many male physicians, she must never attempt to heal the sick, even those of her own sex. She may visit the poor without compensation, and dispense in a small way the charities of others. Even should a male physician recognize her as a physician, or instruct her in his art, he would lose his standing in our State Medical Association.

She Man many of the elements of a successful lawyer; is keenly sensitive to injustice, has persuasive power, but she can never, without transgressing the limits of propriety and excluding herself from the society of aristocratic circles, plead the cause of injured innocence in the halls of justice.

More than man she is a religious being, feels and acknowledges her duty to her God, but, however well fitted by nature and grace, by winning voice and manner, by learning and logic, she must not plead with others, is any public manner, to shun vice and practice virtue. She will thereby incur the displeasure of the learned divine, and bring down the censure of the highest church courts on those who admit her to their pulpits. As learned as is Dr. Hopkins, he must have been wrong when, in his work on "Love as a Law," he said that capacity to benefit our fellow-men is proof that it is right so to use it.

Women should, in these latter days, be careful to keep in their niches, to preserve their femininity through fear of losing the respect and love which great delicacy and uselessness are so well fitted to secure in the men of this generation.

At the present time, very many mistaken women in a neighboring State are presumptuously stepping out of their appointed place. They are doing a heavenly work if it is true, but it should be left to their lords to be done, or left undone, as it has been left for generations past. They are doing it to save husbands, sons, brothers and fathers from the most degrading and terrible of all evils, and themselves from the greatest sufferings to which mortals are exposed; but they should not step out of what men, and, in their opinion, St. Paul, define to be their sphere—their niche. They have no right—it would be the height of presumption for them to do so—to think even of deciding for themselves what their native is. The freedom of choice is not theirs. Their lot is predestinated, and this being so, exactly how they are accountable it is not for us to state.

The young lady of intelligence and refinement, taken from a home where she knew no want by one whom she loved, and to whom she had pledged her all, finds him returning later and later to his home, and gradually changed in countenance and manner. From the loving husband he is becoming unfeeling and unkind, and ere long neglectful and cruel. A life of want, disappointment and sorrow is before her. Yet no words of entreaty can she offer to the monster who, for sordid gain, is bringing this ruin upon her. His traffic, legalized by man, he can unmolested pursue. She can offer no public plea, or in any effective manner exert her influence to stop the ruin coming on her and her loved ones. At home in her niche, as a wife, and the wife of such a husband, and with such a poisoner of all her streams of happiness, carrying on his infernal work, she must quietly stand and suffer.

And then there is the mother as well as wife, who has already reached the lowest depths of human suffering. Gradually has she been brought down to the narrowest and poorest room, their only apartment. Her own hands are earning the meagre support of herself and children. One article after another of her scanty furniture is sold by a brutalized husband and father to purchase that which sets on fire of hell. To his home he comes at midnight, maddened and infuriated, to drive out the wife and children. And this is done year after year. No picture of her dangers, and of labors, and sorrows can be given; and yet she has no right to entreat in any public manner the destroyer of her hopes and happiness to cease his ruinous business, to stop making a home once happy and abounding with plenty, wretched and miserable beyond the power of tongue to describe. She must not interfere with his legal trade. Her woman may visit her and supply most imperfectly her wants; this is proper. But she can only at home suffer and cry out in the agony of her soul, "how long, O Lord, how long."

It is true men do not do so. Whenever they choose, they arrest and fine and imprison those who violate their rights and interfere with their happiness. She is not a man, and in this matter has no rights which a man is bound to respect.

Alas! what a wail of anguish is going up from thousands of wives, sisters and mothers in our city. From this cause, as from no other, or from all others combined, go up the cries and groans from crushed and bleeding hearts. Still the sufferer is without vote and voice, except in her own home.

The education of the Ohio women has been sadly neglected. They do not see how their conduct appears to persons of refinement. Would it not be well for such ladies, these self-satisfied ones "who have all the rights and privileges they want," whether their husbands and sons are sober or drunk, to meet together and protest in the name of "religion" and the "delicacy and divinity of womanhood," against any such unfeminine, barbarous course? Would it not be well to send a delegation to instruct those Ohio women who are "turning the world upside down" as to their duty?

The wave is rolling eastward. The field here is white for the harvest. The places where the poison is sold are legion; their smell goeth up from every street, lane and alley. Day and night they are dealing out to sons and brothers and fathers the damning potion. But women have no right to interfere. They surely are the greatest sufferers, but they must not step out of their niche. Will not these softly-delicate sisters, who never allow their tender feet to tread forbidden ground, and who always work (?) in their appointed spheres, call a convention at once, before the wave arrives, so as to prevent suffering woman from doing a blessed work out of their niche?

Act, sisters, promptly!

A WOMAN.

THE republic of Peru pays salaries to the clergy, and claims the right of nominating Bishops without previously consulting the Pope. Trouble has arisen, however, through the nomination of a new Archbishop of Lima by the clergy, independent of the civil authorities, and by the conduct of the Bishop of Puers, who has been openly denying the authority of the State to interfere with him in any way. The government has stopped his salary, and the Bishop has offered to resign if the Pope will allow him to do so. The form of his resignation and his denial of State authority in the case has aroused a good deal of excitement, and a prolonged controversy between Church and State is likely to ensue.

The Magazines.

Lippincott for March opens with a continuation of Edward Strahan's "New Hyperion," with a large number of illustrations by Dore, the text bringing the travelers to the Black Forest region. A pleasantly written paper is "In a Caravan with Gerome, the Painter," in which oriental scenes are described. This article also is illustrated. George Macdonald's story, "Malcolm," reaches its tenth chapter, and grows in interest as it progresses. A descriptive follows on "Cannes," the pleasant city in the southeast of France, where Lord Brougham, the eminent British jurist, passed the latter portion of his life, and helped to make it a notable resort for tourists. "When I was a Boarder," is a minor sketch, concluded in a single chapter. "Ferdinand de Lesseps" is a short biography of the great French engineer, who constructed the Suez canal. The remainder of the contents consists of the first five chapters of "A Modern Cressida," a new tale, by Francis Ashcton; "Critic and Artist," a chapter on the ethics of criticism; a short story, entitled "On the Rocks;" "Town Planting in the West;" several short poems, and the usual monthly gossip and literary news. In general ability, in conduct, interest of contents and beauty of typography, *Lippincott's* occupies a place in the front rank of our magazines.

The *Atlantic* contains Ralph Keeler's narrative of the escape of Owen Brown from Harper's Ferry; to this is added a tribute to Mr. Keeler's memory. The other articles are the two serials "Prudence Palfrey" and "Mose Evans." Humorous and Picturesque: "Baddeck and that Sort of Thing," by Charles Dudley Warner; "In a Market Wagon," by G. P. Lathrop; "Life in the Backwoods of Canada," by H. B. K. Poetry: "Wonderings," by A. L. Carlton; "Melaine," by W. L. Brigham; "Ships," by H. K. Hudson; "Patience Dow," by Marian Douglas; "Winter Epithalamium," by Charlotte F. Bates. Story: "John's Trial." Essays: "A Mediæval Naturalist," by J. H. A. Bone; "Aborigines of California," by Stephen Powers, with full criticisms in Literature, Art and Music. The *Atlantic* has lost nothing by the change of ownership.

The *Galaxy* for March is a capital issue, containing articles in the departments of Biography, Art, Literary Criticism, Jurisprudence, Romance and Fiction, and Science. "Reminiscences of Tom Marshall," Richard Grant White's notes and queries on the recently published autobiography of John Stuart Mill, "Johann Sebastian Bach," and Dr. J. L. M. Curry's "Confederate States and their Constitution," are articles full of interest. The department of fiction, represented by Justin McCarthy's "Linley Rochford," Henry James's "Mme. De Mauves," and Jane G. Austin's "My Russian," is well sustained. "Drift-wood," the "Scientific Miscellany," "Current Literature," and "Nebulæ," are excellent as usual. Address Sheldon & Co., 677 Broadway, New York.

The Mountains of Western North Carolina are the subject of Mr. Edward King's graphic "Great South" contribution to *Scribner's* for March; which is accompanied by a profusion of illustrations from sketches by Champney. Dr. Robinson discourses in the same number of the Women of the Arabs; and there is a brief account of "The Heiress of Washington," a very interesting little bit of history. Two articles of especial importance are anonymous papers on John Stuart Mill, and an unimpassioned, but not the less startling account of the "Credit Mobilier." There is "A Dream Story" by the author of "Patty;" and a curious tale entitled "The Tachypomp," by a new writer. Miss Trafton's and Mrs. Davis's serials are continued, and there are poems by R. H. Stoddard, John Fraser, Anna C. Brackett, James T. Fields and Joel Benton. Dr. Holland, in his "Topics of the Time," discourses of "Literary Hinderances," "The Delusions of Drink," and "The Press and the Publishers." The Old Cabinet is full of "Misery," and in "Culture and Progress" is a notice of some length of the "New Poet," James Boyle O'Reilly.

Scribner's illustrated magazine for boys and girls, *St. Nicholas*, has already won a place in advance of all the youths' magazines. The table of contents of the March number, now before us, is rich and varied, all the articles being accompanied by handsome and appropriate illustrations. Among the contributors to the present number are Clarence Cook, R. E. Hale, Frank R. Stockton, Louisa M. Alcott (author of "Little Women"), Rose Terry Cooke, Robert Dale Owen, J. Trowbridge and Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik. Marvel"). Parents could furnish their children with no more wholesome and attractive reading matter than that to be found between the covers of *St. Nicholas*. In typography it is beautiful. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

The *Popular Science Monthly*. The March number of this valuable publication has been issued. The illustrated articles are "The World Before the Introduction of Life," by Prof. C. H. Hitchcock; "Walking, Swimming and Flying," by E. Lewis, Jr.; "Our Ancestors on the Goose Question;" "Modern Optics and Painting," by Prof. O. N. Rood;" and "The Facial Angle," by Dr. Ransom Dexter. There is an interesting sketch of Prof. Agassiz, by Richard Bliss, Jr., with a fine, strong likeness of the deceased naturalist. There are several other very interesting papers in this number.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly, for March, has just been received. This is the great fashion magazine of the United States, and is especially and deservedly popular with the fair sex. The present number contains a very handsome fashion plate, patterns on separate sheets, music, and the usual variety of reading matter. Address W. Jennings Demorest, New York city.

The *American Historical Record*, edited by Benson J. Lossing, has entered upon its third year. The first number of the new volume bears the imprint of John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, who will in future be its publishers. It is a periodical devoted to the publication of rare and interesting papers illustrating American history, geography, events, antiquities, &c., family records and letters connected with local annals and with the biographies of Americans who were eminent in their day in the communities in which they lived, and about whom very little has hitherto been published, and other similar matters. Many curious and in some instances important papers on the foregoing subjects have been laid before the public in printed form for the first time in the pages of the *Historical Record*. It is not local or limited in its range like some historical publications, but gives attention to all portions of the United States.

The February number of *The Republic*, a magazine devoted to the discussion of political topics, published at the National Capital, has been received. It contains articles on The Opinions of the Country Press; The Mission of True Statesmanship; and the proper solution of the economic problem of Cheap Transportation; The Annexation of Canada; Capital, Labor and Wages; The Work of Congress; The Finances; The Work of the Treasury Department; The Question of Specie Payment, and the Postal Telegraph. The appendix contains speeches by Senators Chandler and Logan, and Representatives H. S. Bundy, on "The Finances," and R. H. Cain, on "Civil Rights." $2 per year. Address Republic Publishing Company.

The March number of *Ballou's Magazine* presents an attractive table of contents, consisting of stories of adventure on sea and land, domestic recipes, poetry, etc. It is cheap as well as good. Thomes & Talbot, Boston, publishers.

J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, takes the lead in musical publications. The contents of the *Musical Monthly* are: "Send for Mother," "Norah is Dreaming of You?" "Darling, I Shall Ever Love Thee;" "Those Eyes, Watching;" "Musical Echoes;" "Lottie's Waltz;" "Pure as Gold;" "Angel Visits." *Creme de la Creme*, No. 3, has a number of pieces from eminent composers, suitable for advanced players. In no other shape can first class music be so cheaply procured as in these publications.

The *Technologist, or Industrial Monthly*, for February, will be read with interest and profit by all classes, and particularly by mechanics and those interested in machinery. Its articles on industrial topics give evidence of care and ability in their preparation. Industrial Publishing Company, 176 Broadway, New York.

THE Committee of the German Federal Council for trade, communications and justice has decided that a bill for settling relations between employers and employed, which failed to pass during the last session of the German Parliament, should again be submitted to that body in an amended form. The first and second articles provide for the establishment of special tribunals for the settlement of trade disputes. The third and last makes breach of contract punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, unless a severer punishment is prescribed in any particular case by the penal code; and any employer who knowingly and illegally dismisses a workman, or any workman who illegally ceases or refuses to work is to be liable to imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding 150 marks. Any person who endeavors to induce either employers or workmen thus to break the law, will be liable to the same punishment, unless the penal code shall prescribe a severer one.

PUBLIC schools have been established in Italy, where there is to be compulsory education hereafter, as in Germany. In the Italian Parliament it was stated that the number of pupils in the kingdom under the instruction of lay teachers is about seventy per cent. of the whole, the rest remaining under the control of the clerical schools. The greatest increase in the proportion of pupils in public schools to those in church schools has been in the larger cities.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Total Vote by Wards—Stokley's Majority 10,995.

We give below a tabular statement of the vote in Philadelphia for city officers, on the 17th inst.:

Wards.	Mayor. Stokley (Rep.)	Mayor. McCloskey (Dem.)	City Solicitor. Cooper (Rep.)	City Solicitor. Howell (Dem.)	Receiver of Taxes. Smith. (Rep.)	Receiver of Taxes. Potter. (Dem.)
1	2,868	1,626	2,994	1,585	2,995

A. A. McCARTY,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER,

DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 23, 1874.

To-day being observed as a legal holiday, he banks have all been closed. The Stock Exchange in New York not being in operation, o quotations have been received.

We give a general review of the market received from Messrs. Glendining, Davis & rmory, of New York.

Friday's proceedings in the Senate were not stimulated to afford as much cheer to the exansionists, as was contemplated early in the day, nd is now seems quite certain that the inflationists re divided without much possibility of an agreeent upon any desirable plan. The rock upon which e inflationists seem to have been split is the subject f free banking, and purely from a correct understanding of the same. It is not necessary here to state upon the matter, though the future discussions will be watched with unusual interest. What he people want most is some definite limit to the mount of legal tender circulation, and immediate action on this subject should be at once had. Until his limit is defined, all financial business must uffer, and every day's delay costs the country a rge amount. Every department of trade suffers, nd all interests urgently demand Congress does not ecide whether the legal tender circulation is to be $6,000,000 or $400,000,000, or its present amount, $1,229,507, which is only $4 0 less than yesterday. he vacillating policy of the Secretary is fraught ith intolerable injury, and there are many opposed o general principles to inflation, who would subit willingly to almost any amount so that the resent suspense arising from these daily changes ight be avoided. Until some plan is definitely setled upon we can scarcely expect business men to ngage in new ventures of importance or magnide, for the reason that they have no basis upon hich they may predicate their calculations. The eneral stock market has shown scarcely any movent, opening and closing nearly steady by reason of e aspect in the Senate, though from the first board till after the second board prices were dragged lightly lower. The movement may be judged from the fact at the active shares ranged within a radius of only to ¾ per cent., the widest changes being in Western Union and Union Pacific, which bore off the honors of the day in point of activity. Next in point of interest were Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Ohios and Atlantic and Pacific preferred. here was, however, a good deal of excitement in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, which has of late attracted much attention. Early ales were at 84, from which it declined to 79, but fore the market ended had recovered the opening ice. The transfer books close to-morrow for the ection on the 3d proximo. There are two parties eking the control, one the old stockholders and e other the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western ique. Whether one or the other has given up the ntest is has been seldom out, of whether the one he has ref- rence to a reported passing of the half arly dividend, we have no means of judging.

"It now seems probable, judging from reports from ate, that on the first of July next the interest on e Tennessee State debt will be paid on the funded unds. Owing to this growing conviction, the isues have advanced materially and sold to day at 91 ½ on the new issues, closing at 92@92½. The st due coupon bonds sold at 71@71¾. Virginias e nominally the same as yesterday, except for ouchs, which were up to 69@69½. In North Caroa the new issues were offered at 21, the special series being 19¾ bid. Missouris were firm at 5@95 for the plain Sixes and 91¾@92 for the annibal and St. Jo. issue. Louisiana, passing the ailing bill, makes some talk of giving a deferred rtificate for the 40 per cent. of bonds cut down, table without interest in five or ten years. There re no dealings in any of these issues.

"A continued good demand is reported for railad bonds, and prices continue firm. We report es of Michigan Central sevens at 95¾; Chicago d Northwest consolidated gold bonds at 86¾@ ¾; Central Pacific firsts at 96¾, with that bid at e closer, and Western at 85¾ bid; Union firsts sold wn to 85, closing at 85¾@85¾, and land grants at 9@81½; Incomes, to the limit of about $10,000, ld at 80¾@81, with 80¾ as the closing bid. There also more doing in the defaulted bonds, dealings which are carried on through the brokers' boards ily. $11,000 Chesapeake and Ohio firsts sold at ¾.

"Government bonds continued active up to the se, and the market winds up on strong prices, ough as a slight reaction is possible temporary m the best prices reached. In addition to the ca iquiry there have been quite free takings for andon and Germany, though in the former market e closing quotations are only steady at something a decline from the advance noted earlier in the ek. Erie left off at 44¾@44¾, and New York ntral at 95. The Bank of England gained £3,000 erling bullion to-day, the market leaving off dull ith money the same as yesterday. In Amsterdam nerican securities were steady, as follows: Central Pacific firsts, 84¾; Union do 73¾; do stock, ¾; Northwestern preferred, 60¾; St. Paul preferred, 74¾.

"The gold market has been listless and dull, and r the greater portion of the day the price was ste- ctsppert at 112¾. The price was first at 112¾@ ¾, the range for the week being 112¾ and 113. gold loans the rates were 6 per cent. for gold, 7 per g, to flat. Foreign exchange was dull, with sales the basis of $4 84¾@4 84¾ for prime bankers' sixty s, and $4 87¾@4 87½ for commercial. The total Gold change Bank clearings were $50,731,000.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874.

REMARKS—This being the day set apart as the anversary of Washington's birthday, business was, a measure, suspended. But still the fact cropped t that our veneration for the Father of his Country not as fervid as in the days of our ancestors. The rivers are "full to the banks," and the heavt draft steamers can venture out laden to the ards.

The market to-day was quiet and prices unanged in almost every particular. This was in me degree owing to the "day we celebrate," as ll as to the fact that country dealers had not put in an appearance, many of them remaining at me to "celebrate."

This being the state of facts, we close our remarks h a table showing the amount of produce received ring the past twenty-four hours by rail and river:

our, bbls	1,295	Apples, bbls	69
rn, sks	1,010	Hay, tons	852
ley, sks	452	Rye, sks	474
ts, sks	1,671	Potatoes, sks	35
con, pcs	2,500	Bacon, lbs	150
tatoes, bush	695		

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the rket, unless otherwise noted:

PPLES—Green $2 50@3 50 ♑ bbl; olce $3 50@4 00.

ALE—$5 ♑ bbl; XX $6; India ale $10 ♑ ; Bass's English ale, la kiderkins of 22 gals $22 70; 24 bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $52 50 @ 55; in cases, 4 doz bottles $8 ♑ ; Wm. Youngs India pole ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles $3 ♑ z; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ♑ doz; nnisons stouts, bottled by A. Farrie, $3 ♑ doz; antrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ♑ doz; Cashard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ♑ doz.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 3½@4c; refined, 5c; tash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 8c; black lead 5c.

ATTER—Extra Elgin, New York Central, Cobash, Ohios and Atlantic and Pacific preferred, here was, however, a good deal of excitement in eveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, hich has of late attracted much attention. Early ales were at 84, from which it declined to 79, but fore the market ended had recovered the opening ice. The transfer books close to-morrow for the ection on the 3d proximo. There are two parties eking the control, one the old stockholders and e other the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western ique. Whether one or the other has given up the ntest is has been seldom out, of whether the one he has ref- rence to a reported passing of the half arly dividend, we have no means of judging.

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"A continued good demand is reported for railad bonds, and prices continue firm. We report es of Michigan Central sevens at 95¾; Chicago d Northwest consolidated gold bonds at 86¾@ ¾; Central Pacific firsts at 96¾, with that bid at e closer, and Western at 85¾ bid; Union firsts sold wn to 85, closing at 85¾@85¾, and land grants at 9@81½; Incomes, to the limit of about $10,000, ld at 80¾@81, with 80¾ as the closing bid. There also more doing in the defaulted bonds, dealings which are carried on through the brokers' boards ily. $11,000 Chesapeake and Ohio firsts sold at ¾.

"Government bonds continued active up to the se, and the market winds up on strong prices, ough as a slight reaction is possible temporary m the best prices reached. In addition to the ca iquiry there have been quite free takings for andon and Germany, though in the former market e closing quotations are only steady at something a decline from the advance noted earlier in the ek. Erie left off at 44¾@44¾, and New York ntral at 95. The Bank of England gained £3,000 erling bullion to-day, the market leaving off dull ith money the same as yesterday. In Amsterdam nerican securities were steady, as follows: Central Pacific firsts, 84¾; Union do 73¾; do stock, ¾; Northwestern preferred, 60¾; St. Paul preferred, 74¾.

"The gold market has been listless and dull, and r the greater portion of the day the price was ste- ctsppert at 112¾. The price was first at 112¾@ ¾, the range for the week being 112¾ and 113. gold loans the rates were 6 per cent. for gold, 7 per g, to flat. Foreign exchange was dull, with sales the basis of $4 84¾@4 84¾ for prime bankers' sixty s, and $4 87¾@4 87½ for commercial. The total Gold change Bank clearings were $50,731,000.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874.

REMARKS—This being the day set apart as the anversary of Washington's birthday, business was, a measure, suspended. But still the fact cropped t that our veneration for the Father of his Country not as fervid as in the days of our ancestors. The rivers are "full to the banks," and the heavt draft steamers can venture out laden to the ards.

The market to-day was quiet and prices unanged in almost every particular. This was in me degree owing to the "day we celebrate," as ll as to the fact that country dealers had not put in an appearance, many of them remaining at me to "celebrate."

This being the state of facts, we close our remarks h a table showing the amount of produce received ring the past twenty-four hours by rail and river:

our, bbls	1,295	Apples, bbls	69
rn, sks	1,010	Hay, tons	852
ley, sks	452	Rye, sks	474
ts, sks	1,671	Potatoes, sks	35
con, pcs	2,500	Bacon, lbs	150
tatoes, bush	695		

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the rket, unless otherwise noted:

PPLES—Green $2 50@3 50 ♑ bbl; olce $3 50@4 00.

ALE—$5 ♑ bbl; XX $6; India ale $10 ♑ ; Bass's English ale, la kiderkins of 22 gals $22 70; 24 bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $52 50 @ 55; in cases, 4 doz bottles $8 ♑ ; Wm. Youngs India pole ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles $3 ♑ z; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ♑ doz; nnisons stouts, bottled by A. Farrie, $3 ♑ doz; antrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ♑ doz; Cashard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ♑ doz.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 3½@4c; refined, 5c; tash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 8c; black lead 5c.

ATTER—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; er grades, 45@46c, as to quality.

HEESE—Choice Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; gnon 8c.

RAIN—Market quiet and prices without change rking of note. We quote as follows: Red winter eat $1 55@1 60 ♑ bush; white $1 70@1 75. Oats 55c. Ear corn 45@50c; shelled 70@73c. Rye 65c. Barley, Nov. 1, $1 65@1 70.

ONEY—Choice clover 40c ♑ lb; buckwheat 30c ♑ gal.

OMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ♑ bbl.

OPS—1873's 48@50c ♑ lb; 1872's 35@40c; 1871's 15 20c.

AY—Baled $18@22 ♑ ton; wagon $25@27.

APOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases 6 dozen, $5.

ARD OIL—Winter strained sec ♑ gallon; fall 75c.

OTATOES—Prime peachblows on track $1 25; ste $1 25@1 40.

OULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@ 16c.

IRING NEW STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supd at $6 ♑ gross.

AT—Sales at $1 60 ♑ bu for lots, and $1 65@ 70 in jobbing lots.

AX—Sales at 6¾@7c ♑ ℔.

ALLOW—Sales at 5¾@6c ♑ ℔.

EEDS—Timothy seed $2 ♑ 60@2 75; clover $5 75@6 ♑ bushel; flaxseed $2 15.

UGAR—Sales of high wines at 99c@$1.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; amber cash $1 49¾; seller February $1 49¾; seller March $1 49¾; No 2, red $1 51¾. Corn—active and firm and prices advanced; high mixed 65½@c; low mixed 63½@c; new 61c; low mixed 63½@c; new for June 70½c. Oats steady, with moderate demand; No 1, 51c; No 2, 47c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 23, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday in the oil regions was dull, and only a limited amount of oil changed hands; buyers indifferent about taking hold, whilst sellers were not disposed to offer any special inducements in order to effect sales. The result was a dull market, and limited amount of sales in the oil regions.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note in regard to oil; being a legal holiday, trade was neglected. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union.....$1 90
2,000 bbls at wells.....1 62½

REFINED.

The market was at a stand still, the sales restricted to the wants of the trade; prices at the works free on cars 13¾c.

Philadelphia and New York—Yesterday being a legal holiday, nothing was done.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets were not much changed from previous quotations, but the tendency was weaker. On upper road the market opened at $1 10, and closed at $2 20¾. At Parker's the market closed at $1 90 for Union or United pipe. Home refined 58c in bulk, 13¾c in bbls. Sales:

1,600 bbls, upper road, spot.....$2 10
1,600 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 07¾
1,600 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 02½
1,000 bbls, Parke'a, Union.....1 90
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union.....1 90
2,500 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells.....1 62½

To-day, Washington's birthday, is being pretty generally observed throughout the oil regions as a holiday; hence not enough business doing to establish prices.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—This being Washington's birthday, business is pretty generally suspended. Nothing doing in oil.

NEW YORK, February 23—This being Washington's birthday, and recognized as a legal holiday, business is suspended.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Peerless	635
Peerless O W	Cosmos O W	471
Llona O W	Citizens O W	472
Empire O W	Houghton	159

.....3,014

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 23, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co.	Tack Bros, Phila	795

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 23, 1874.

Cattle.

The arrival of cattle as will be seen by annexed report, have been fifty car loads by the different railroads centering here. Of the above some forty-seven loads were intended for sale here, while the balance were stock cattle bought on order. The principal portion of the offerings this week were the common and medium grades, very few good cattle being on sale. The market opened up slow and dull at about seven o'clock, and continued so until the close. The advent of Lent has a most serious effect on the markets if the word of butchers can be relied on. This morning they all complained about the hard state of trade, and endeavored to buy cattle cheaper. The drovers all thought trade more slow than last week, with prices a shade lower.

Prime cattle, as above noted, were not in very good supply, and, as a matter of course, sold higher. At ten o'clock there were no good cattle on sale.

We are cognizant of several sales being made at $5 12½@5 25 for extra cattle, but this is considered a very high figure and a shade above the market. At the time we left the yards there were but few cattle unsold, and the market bade fair to close firm at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers, $5 00 to $5 25; extra 1,300 ℔ steers, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,200 ℔ steers, $6 00 to $6 25; fair 1,100 ℔ steers, $5 50 to $5 75; common, $4 50 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs light and most all in the hands of regular dealers. Market slow, Prices unchanged, ranging from $5 75 to $6 75.

Sheep.

Arrivals light. Market steady and prices higher by at least ¼c. Offerings light; all sold. Prices from $6 50 to to $7 25 per 100 ℔s.

ARRIVALS.

	Cars.
Varner & Merrick, from Crestline	2
Hoffman, from Crestline	1
Wm. Hoffman, from Crestline	1
Varner & Merrick, from Fort Wayne	1
P. Doud & M., from Crestline	1
Zeigler & Kahn, from Crestline	1
Reed & Nichols, from Orrville	1
Jones, I. & Co., from Wooster	1
John Auit, from Orrville	1
Greenwald & K., from Crestline	1
Adam Fuse, from Crestline	1
L. H. Dodd, from Union Stock Yards	1
John Hoffman, from Union Stock Yards	1
Adam Fuse, from Union Stock Yards	1
Zeigler & Kahn, from Union Stock Yards	1
S. Lowens ine, from Union Stock Yards	1
J. Shamberg, from Union Stock Yards	1
Thos. Stephens, from Union Stock Yards	1
E. Katz, from Union Stock Yards	1
J. Hamilton, from Union Stock Yards	1
L. B. Doud, from Union Stock Yards	1
Varner & Merrick, from Union Stock Yards	2
Zeigler & Kahn, from Union Stock Yards	1
L. Rothchilds, from Union Stock Yards	1
Rothchilds & K. from Union Stock Yards	1
Marks & Bro, from Union Stock Yards	3
L. Keifer, from Union Stock Yards	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Union Stock Yards	3
J. Ziegler, from Union Stock Yards	1
A. Kohdoar, from Union Stock Yards	1
W. Hoffman, from Union Stock Yards	1
Marks & Rothchilds, from Union Stock Yards	1
F. Hoover, from Union Stock Yards	1
Emerick & Hunter, from Union Stock Yards	2
W. Cameron, from Hanover	1
Rogers & Vance, from Bridgeport	1
S. F. Gibson, from Zoa station	2
C. M. Hines, from C. Dover	1

IRON MARKETS.

EUROPEAN.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—(From B. Radcliffe's Weekly Circular.)—Business is dull. Glasgow.—We have again to report a very flat market. The price of warrants, after fluctuating between 104s. 6d. and 102s. 6d. during the last eight days, yesterday forenoon to 101s 6d., and rallied again to 102s. 3d., but closed with buyers at 101s. 6d.; sellers 101s. 9d. Prompt cash. The accumulation of warrants continues to increase, in almost all cases, be considered nominal. To-day's warrants 103s. 3d. The stock in store is now 41,845 tons.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 3,990 head, making 6,490 for the week, against 7,480 same time last week. Quality fair, about as for several previous market days; demand very moderate and prices no better; slow sales and plenty grumbling on part of sellers; commenced to beat lots $8 50@12 50; a few fancy steers $12 75@13. The sales include 15 cars Missouri steers, 1,000 to 1,400 ℔ cars Illinois steers, 6¾ to 11 cts; cars Ohio, 5 cwt, $8 50; Texans $9 00@9 50; Charolais $11.

Sheep—Arrivals 5,850 head, making 25,490 head for the week, against 19,440 last week. Market dull at $6 25@$6 25 for ordinary to fair, with a car load very fine Ohios, 140 ℔s average, at $5 37, and a car load prime Illinois, 104 ℔s average, at $5 62½; most higher figures.

Swine—Receipts 9,430 head, making 23,050 for the week, against 36,330 last week. Market dull for live hogs at $5 12½@5 37½, with 1 car load very light Ohios-ire at $5 50; $5 75. The Produce Exchange is closed, and nothing of consequence doing in dressed hogs, but a few sales are reported at $6 75@7 25 for city, and $6 50@6 75 for Western.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Cattle—Receipts 2,600 head. Market moderately active and prices steady; fair to good steers selling at 5@6; choice $5 80@6 75; extra $6 25; fair Texans and choice Cherokees $4@5; butchers' stock $3 25@4 25. Shipments 2,340 head.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000 head. Market fair with shipping demand; prices steady, packers not buying; estimated on part of sellers; commenced to beat lots $5 50@12 50; a few fancy steers $12 75@13. The sales include 15 cars Missouri steers, 1,000 to 1,400 ℔ cars Illinois steers, 6¾ to 11 cts; cars Ohio, 5 cwt, $8 50; Texans $9 00@9 50; Charolais $11.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Schiller	February 24	Hamburg
Nevada	February 24	Liverpool
St. Laurent	February 24	France.
Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Olympic	February 25	Glasgow.
Holtania	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	February 28 ..Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Vanderland	February 26 ..Liverpool.
Kenilworth	February 26 ..Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips ..Geneva.
Elector	Abrams ..Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton ..Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack ..Geneva.
Elector	Abrams ..Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton ..Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA fourteen feet and rising fast.

Boats Departing this Day.

Zanesville.....Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....Mary Davage, Batchelor, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated fourteen feet and rising fast. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant.

RIVER business at Cincinnati is improving.

GALLIPOLIS collected sixty dollars wharfage last week.

THE towboat Diamond is coming up with ten empty barges.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Carrie Brooks for a manifest.

THE fine steamer Esperanza, Captain Dunlavey, is loading for St. Louis, and will have dispatch from the Monongahela.

COAL from the Kanawha Valley is beginning to find its way East. One thousand tons were shipped last week.

THE towboat Davage, Captain Batchelor, takes her departure this day for St. Louis and way ports.

A FLATBOAT, containing 800 bbls of coal oil, benzine, and tar, for consignees in Cincinnati, arrived from Marietta, Friday.

MESSRS. APPLETON & Co., of Petersburg, Ky., have sold the steamer Fannie to Frieburg & Worksam, of Cincinnati, for $2,400.

The towboats Tom Dodsworth, Leopard, D. B. Ward and others are coming up with empty tows. They will arrive in time to leave on this water.

The first boat to pass through the draw of the Booneville (Mo.) bridge was the Kate Kinney. She passed through Thursday, and was followed by the W. J. Lewis.

SCHUYLKILL, Pa., claims the honor of the invention by several of her citizens of a steam canal tug, principal portion of the offerings this week were the capable of navigating canals without "washing" or destroying the banks.

THE steamer Andes, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure from Belmar Line Packet Office, on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city. The Andes is an A No. 1 boat in all respects.

THE puncture packet Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for all complained about the hard state of trade, and Zanesville and intermediate ports. Passengers and endeavored to buy cattle cheaper. The drovers all shippers can rely on this. The clerks are Messrs. thought trade more slow than last week, with prices Buchanan and Pitman.

a shade lower.

THE following boats will leave to-day with coal for the lower ports: For Louisville, Baltic, 14 barges, 154,000 bushels coal; Mary Ann, 7 coal boats, 130,000; John Penny, 4 coal boats, 8 barges, 110,000. For St. Louis, Lioness No. 2, 11 barges, 126,000 bushels. Others will follow as soon as they can be got ready.

THE Louisiana "Journal" intimates that a Granger in that vicinity, who went down on the Granger packet Colossal, from that place to St. Louis with a lot of horses, mistook a pair of Capt. Mose Hall's socks for a pair of horse blankets, and carried them off when the boat arrived in St. Louis.

A SCHEME to induce the national Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of rivers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Cincinnati Convention, is being strenuously urged, with good prospects of success. The Fort St. Philip canal bill is one of the almost certain to pass, and in this bill the whole people of the Mississippi Valley are deeply interested.

DUBUQUE was made a free wharf by the action of the City Council, Wednesday evening, with the single provision that all who now enjoy wharfage at it by river men for wharfage already paid be dismissed. Boats will stop at Dubuque now by the score, that have not landed there in the past, leaving money for stores, supplies, etc., probably more than enough to cover the amount hitherto received from wharfage, which was about eight thousand dollars yearly, not deducting the Warfmaster's perquisites. It is surprising other cities would find it advantageous to follow.

THE New Orleans and White river packet Seminole, coming down the White river with about 1,000 bales of cotton, ran into one of the piers of the railroad bridge at Duvall's Bluff, staving in the guard and bulk of the starboard bow, from which she shipped about two feet of water. She had to unload a large quantity of freight, stopped the leak by the use of tarpaulins, entered Pittsburg next day and proceeded on her way. The accident was caused by the neglect of bridgemen to have the draw out of reach, and suit has been entered against the company for damages.

COL. MERRILL, United States Engineer, recommends action on the part of steamboatmen relative to the new bridge at Lndlow. The location cannot help but prove detrimental to the interests of navigation, on account of the serpentine condition of the river there, and the bridge a short distance above. When the bridge bills are acted upon, gentlemen should hold a council and forward their objections to the Secretary of War, and if nothing were said, might indorse the bridge project, believing that he was acting judiciously in the interests of commerce.

THE Cincinnati "Gazette" says: Capt. John H. Ferrell, of the Lawrence, and Wm. A. Fiesher, of Murrayville, West Virginia, each purchase a half of Fiesher, of Murrayville, a quarter interest in the steamer Argosy, at the rate of $4,500 for the whole boat. Capt. W. W. Fenton owns the remaining half. The Argosy will go on the docks to-morrow, and when the Lawrence returns from Nashville Capt. Ferrell will take command of the Argosy, and put her in the Cincinnati and Nashville trade, with Wm. A. Fiesher in the office, and Capt. Jesse Brown pilot house. A new hull will be built for her while she is in that trade.

THE St. Louis "Times" says: The river continues to decline slowly. Tonnage here is largely in excess of all demands, and we advise boats that can make a living elsewhere to keep away. We have several fine steamers now choking stumps. The Mohawk was seven years old and valued at $25,000, and insured for $15,000. She had to have one of her cylinders twenty inches in diameter by eight feet stroke. She was in every respect a desirable tow-boat, and cannot be replaced for twice the amount of her insurance. Previous to leaving here for New Orleans on her last trip she was fully repaired at a cost of $7,500. It is not yet known whether the boat can be raised.

SIR FRANCIS FREVITT SMITH, who died at London on the 17th inst., was the original inventor of the screw propeller. He was a farmer in early life, but possessed a great taste for boat-building, and for years ago constructed a model in which the propulsive power was a screw placed at the stern. Some fifteen years later the invention had been perfected and thoroughly tested, and on the expiration of his patent, in 1856, the navy had 237 vessels equipped with the screw and an equal number in the merchant service. It has since worked a wonderful revolution in the navigation of steamships, as a saving in the expenditure of power of hundreds of millions of dollars. At the time of his death Mr. Smith was director of the patent office museum at South Kensington, and received from the government an annual pension of £200.

THE Shreveport "Times" of the 18th says: "The river at this point rose six inches for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, making it twenty-two feet above the low water of 1872. This rise has far to go higher and is now higher than the one just before. Our largest packets now go out with full loads and find no trouble about making good time in the lower river. So it is fair to presume there is plenty of water down that way. The Jefferson "Democrat" of Friday reports the river rising at the rate of four inches in twenty-four hours and nine feet and six inches above the lowest water. The C. H. Durfee, with 1,500 bales, found no trouble about getting out, so there must be no scarcity of water in the lake. The Big Bend can run everything. We have good navigation to all points above the raft as high as it is necessary for a boat to go.

STEAMBOATMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Steamboatmen's Association was held on Monday, at 10:30 o'clock, in the rooms of the Board of Exchange. There was a fair attendance of the members and an interest manifested in the proceedings before them.

On motion, Mr. R. C. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. Addison Lyon acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read by the Secretary to the Association, from Washington, stating that the friends of the river interest were present on the passage of the steamboat bill, as it would be favorably reported by the Sub-Committee of Commerce of the House, and that the Western members, headed by General Negley, were doing all in their power to secure some benefit to the river interests of the west.

After some discussion of a private nature, and which was of no interest to the public, the association adjourned to meet on next Monday at ten o'clock.

C. D. MILLER, river editor of the "Commercial," celebrated his forty-eighth birthday yesterday. Mr. Miller has spent a quarter of a century in the representation of the steamboat interest, and is still hale and hearty. He has been identified with the river department of the "Commercial" for twenty-three years, and was really the first river editor. Before he began publishing his "Commercial" notes river items were scattered here and there throughout the paper, but his active brain conceived the idea of publishing them together in a special department, and he carried it out in the "Commercial" in 1847.

We find the above in the Cincinnati "Times," of Saturday. In regard to one thing, we beg leave to differ. The river reporting business originated at Pittsburgh (long before the Cincinnati "Commercial" was in existence) by the present river reporter of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. His first engagement was on the "Spirit of the Age." This was on the 19th of April, 1843, and was the first paper that had a river column, including the arrivals and departures, not only of Pittsburgh, but Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and New Orleans; it also placed the boats advertised in one column, under appropriate headings, which has since been followed by all the leading papers in the West. For the truth of this we can refer to the following parties now in Cincinnati: Captain John C. Reno, Geo. Neare, W. H. Reno, and many others, if it was necessary. The Cincinnati "Commercial" was started by H. Greeley Curtiss, who did not leave Pittsburgh for upwards of twelve months after the advent of the "Spirit of the Age." If the Cincinnatians propose to give C. D. Miller a credit that he is not entitled to, why "its a matter of no consequence," as Toots says. Our opinion is that Colf Martin was the first river reporter on the "Commercial."

Mr. Eads's Plan for Improving the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The Merchants' Exchange this noon unanimously adopted a resolution approving Captain Jas. B. Eads's plan now before Congress, for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi river, and recommend its favorable consideration by Congress, in the belief that its acceptance will secure to the government the certain attainment of a convenient and reliable deep water channel between the gulf and river.

The plan of Capt. Eads proposes to secure a channel six hundred feet wide and twenty-eight feet deep, by a system of jetties. The total cost of the work is five millions. The channel is to be maintained for ten years at a cost of half a million per annum. When a depth of twenty-eight feet is obtained, $1,000,000 are to be paid; and when each additional two feet of depth shall be secured an additional million is to be paid, provided, however, that no payment whatever shall be made until four months after the twenty-foot depth be secured, and be uninterruptedly maintained. The payment of the half million per year is to depend solely upon maintaining continuously twenty-eight feet in the channel.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

1 straw, 1 crate s machines; Johnston & Co, 46 doz sunds; Scott & G, 1 car coal; Thomas & Co, 1 safe; Union Glass Co, 50 boxes glass; J W Mock, 23 cases coffins; Lindsay, S & Co, 5 do do; Hay & Co, 1 lot steel; Wm McKee, 3 stoves; J H Knolle, 3 do; Myers-A A, 47 bdls shovels; Graff, B & Co, 2 cars limestone; Laughlin & Co, 6 do; W H Gaskell, 28 sks rutpigs; S P Shriver & Co, 14 cordage; Pretzfield Bros, 1 car tobacco; S S Walters, 5 bbls whisky; Stack & Shoals, 1 car shingles; Hays & Son, 2 cases hams; Houck, Mcc & Co, 146 bgs s stuff; Rice & H, 160 sks bran, 5 bbls flour; Dalmore & Son, 120 sks potatoes; Voigt M & Co, 115 do; Scoltz R & S, 15 bdls onion sets; H Kelsey & Bro, 2 organs; McWhinney & Co, 9 bxs h ware; McWhite, Jr, 19 bales hops; England & D, 130 bxs h nails; Dahler & Sons, 1st furniture; J & H Phillips, 5 bxs m ise; W & D Rinehart, 25 bbls g ing; T S Dilworth & Co, 30 bxs starch; J A Fairpatrick & Co, 70 do; M F Conchran & Co, 3 cases h ware; 2 W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour, 400 sks do; Scott & Cainwright & Co, 192 bgs barley; Painestock H & Co, 1,000 bgs do; Jeal G Lindsay, Jr, 100 bbls flour; L B Straus, 3 bales pelts; Voigt, M & Co, 3 bbl grease, 6 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, 7 sgs butter; Ed Fox & Co, 4 bbls apples; J H Gilliland, 6 do; W H Lupton & Co, 50 bbls coal tar; Jno Seibert, 3 bbls flour, 20 sks do; H Jones, 10 bbls do; W B Smathen, 11 bxs soap; J & A Deitz, 30 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 30 cases tow, 400 sks flour; Brandt & P, 50 bxs cheese; W M Lloyd & Co, 1 car lumber; Lindsay & Co, 94 cases handles; J Worthwell & Co, 12 do; W McGuigan, 3 bbls wine; A Guckenheimer, 100 bbls whisky; W Mullins, 1 car iron turnings; F Sellers & Co, 150 tce lard, 25 bbls hams; Wm Forsythe, 1 car s iron; J W Roberts, 100 bbls flour; Darke, Chambers & Co, 245 pigs lead; Schoonmaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; M Meek, 75 bales hay; F H Seymmyer & Co, 500 bbls flour; Watt, Lang & Co, 10 cases tobacco; H B Sellers, 3 bbls alcohol; Speck & M, 10 bbls spirits; McNish & R, 1 ox machinery; Gamble & H, 10 bbls spirits; Harris & Ewing, 3 bbls alcohol, 40 kegs do; Whitmore W L & Co, 1 bx turks; Logan, G & Co, 1 bx butts; G A Kelley & Co, 1 bx indac; S S Walters & Co, 3 bbls spirits; Milligan & Co, 10 bbls spirits; Head, Carson & Co, 60 bbls peas.

PER ELEVATOR.—Wm Cain, 2 cars corn; Elder & McKinney, 1 car rye; D McMillin & Co, 1 car corn; Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat; W J Meek, 4 cars rye; M Weis, 1 car barley; W J Steele & Co, 1 car oats; F Gwilner, 1 car corn; J S A Overholt, 1 car oats.

ALLEGHEN

The Pittsburgh Commercial' Tuesday, February 24, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FEBRUARY, 23, 1874.

	Cents
Murray, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa	
McKaig, Thomas K., Andover, Mass	

E. C. NORLEY, P. M.

Church Burned at Braddock.

At an early hour Sunday morning the Disciples' church, located in Braddock borough, was totally destroyed by fire, with the furniture, etc. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $5,000, and there is no insurance, the policy having expired a few days previously. The residence of Captain S. M. Packer, adjoining the church, narrowly escaped destruction.

Elegant Residence for Sale.

Those wishing to possess a first-class city dwelling house, should not fail to attend the sale of the property, No. 88 Arch street, Allegheny, this morning at ten o'clock. The house is an elegant three story brick, built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is offered at public sale, by order of administrator. The location is one of the most desirable in the two cities, and the property will doubtless be sold at a bargain. Messrs. J. W. Drape & Co. are the auctioneers.

The Appropriation Ordinance.

The Appropriation ordinance, as passed by the Select branch of Councils yesterday, is in the total amount of tax and the amount to be expended $47,000 less than as reported from the Finance Committee and published by us yesterday. The reduction of income is on the business tax, which was reduced from two to one and one-half mills on sales. The reduction in the items of appropriation to corporate purposes is noted in the report of the proceedings of Councils, published elsewhere. The Common branch has yet to act upon the ordinance.

Unknown Man Drowned.

The body of the man who was drowned in Chartier's creek, a short distance above Mansfield, was brought to William's undertaking establishment, No. 140 Fifth avenue, by Coroner McCallin yesterday, and it is now there on exhibition. The deceased was a man of about sixty years of age. Three pairs of pants were found on his person, but nothing that would make known who he was or what was his business. From bruises on his head, hands and right knee, it is thought that he fell off a railroad bridge that spans the creek some distance above Mansfield.

Municipal Taxation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, February 23, 1874.

I was gratified this morning to see an article in the COMMERCIAL with reference to the appropriations of Allegheny City for 1874, and the necessities to be levied to pay them.

I hope you will follow up the subject till the Councils of that city have been compelled to "rise and explain," and that satisfactorily.

The subject, indeed, is one that cannot be too greatly agitated. The rate at which taxation is increasing in the two cities is positively alarming, as the citizens can only look to the means as the medium through which to bring the men who manage a large share of our municipal affairs to a proper sense of their responsibilities; else the evil will continue to increase till a shuffling of public indignation shall sweep from power all who are found derelict in duty and watchfulness. But, of course, that will be accomplished only after much prodigality and tribulation.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

Yours, truly,

M.

An Afflicted Family.

The family of Mr. James G. Murray, County Commissioner, have been seriously affected for almost two months past with typhoid fever. There are eight children, and all of these, save the eldest son, are now down with the disease. Mr. Murray had been lying for some time, but had nearly recovered, when he was compelled to watch day and night, upon his wife and children, and the fatigue has caused a relapse in his case. Dr. W. J. Gilmore has been a constant attendant upon the family, and has strong hopes that all will ultimately recover. Mr. Murray has, in consequence of this sad affliction, been utterly unable to attend to his official duties; and his absence from the office has been unkindly commented upon in some of the newspapers—the latter despicable sheets being the only offensive thing which has fallen upon his household. As this terrible disease is generally understood among medical men to have its origin in defective drainage, bad ventilation, foul gases, or the poisoning of drinking water by decaying animal matter, it may be proper to state that in this case the malady is attributed to the bad condition of a cellar used in connection with a storeroom, which is attached to the dwelling. We understand that there are a great many cases of typhoid fever in various parts of the city, and in every one where physicians can trace the origin of the disease they should much know that it has, and others may avoid the malady by removing like causes.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Important Session Yesterday.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Business Tax Levy Reduced One-half Mill.

Annual Report of the Fire Department.

Reports of the President of the Commission and the Chief Engineer --The Water Works Investigation.

A regular meeting of the city Councils was held yesterday, when the following business was transacted:

SELECT COUNCIL.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting,

Mr. McCune moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the appropriation ordinance. [This was published yesterday in full in the COMMERCIAL.]

On motion of Mr. Aiken the items of the ordinance were taken up seriatim.

Mr. Aiken moved an amendment to the first item making the rate of taxation in the new district the East End two-thirds.

Mr. Litterbury moved that the South Side districts be added as "rural."

Mr. Jeremy moved to lay both floral votes.

Mr. Hutchinson seconded that the action of the Finance Committee in the city. He spoke of taxation as a unit, this district claimed that the new the act of consolidation into the city by a vote. city districts were one rural districts should be promised, viz: That the rate of the old city district taxed at two the question as to whether the he held, should repealed the act of Assembly providing for a new Constitution, as stated, ought to be court for adjudication.

Pressingly interrupted the speaker during his Mr. to make inquiries as to Water Commission expenditures in the new districts, but Mr. Burgwin declined.

Mr. Burgwin, upon closing, moved the ayes and nays on the motion to lay upon the table.

The Chair gave notice that if the motion to lay upon the table was carried, it would carry the original motion with it.

After a short and personal discussion on this question, Mr. Litterbury withdrew his amendment relative to the South Side districts, and thereupon Mr. Jeremy withdrew his motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. McKee, however, renewed Mr. Aiken's amendment.

A discussion then occurred during which Mr. McCune read the act of Assembly showing that there was no point or shadow of law giving the South Side a less rate than the old city.

Mr. Litterbury, Mr. Hutchinson and others claimed that by the new Constitution all parts of the city must be equally taxed.

Mr. McKee withdrew his motion after further discussion, and the question came upon the motion of Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Chalmers called for the ayes and nays, and being taken upon the latter, the amendment was lost by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Bissell, Breed, Burgwin, Elsasser, Fisher, Harrison, Hutchinson, Howard, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Mitchell, Murray, Scully, Wilson, McKee, McCandless, Kramer, President.—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Atterbury, Bell, Bingham, H. B., Chalmers, Clark, Darlington, Dannals, Dorrington, Doyle, Fetterman, Fox, Frohn, Irish, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hartz, Hays, Hollister, Jeremy, Kennedy, Lawrence, Lenhart, Reamer, Liddell, Marshall, Meyer, McCandless, McCarthy, McKee, O'Neil, Rafferty, Smith, Watson, Zern—39.

The first item was then passed first reading.

The second item, relative to the Fire Department, was then taken up.

Mr. Litterbury moved that the South Side be added as "rural."

Mr. Jeremy moved to lay both floral votes.

Mr. Burgwin, upon closing, moved the ayes and nays on the motion to lay upon the table.

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The first item was then passed first reading.

The fourth item placing two mills upon sales was objected to.

Mr. Braun moved to amend by making it one mill.

Mr. Jeremy moved further to make it 1½ mills.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Braun accepted Mr. Jeremy's amendment and a vote being taken it was carried.

On motion the appropriations were then reduced to agree with the reduction of taxation, by the above item amounting in the estimate to $47,000 as follows: From No. 2 appropriation $9,000; from No. 3 printing $8,000, from No. 13 contingent fund $10,000, from No. 18 Finance $10,000, from No. 20 Police, $10,000.

When the question was called on the adoption of the ordinance as thus reduced, it was carried.

After discussion the motion was withdrawn.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McCarthy took the floor and asked the temporary chairman to state why the appropriations for expenditures for the ensuing year were quite double what they ever were before.

Mr. McCune explained that the provision to be made for interest on water loans was now amounted to $280,000, 7 per cent, on $4,000,000. Besides this the law requires us to lay aside 1 per cent as a sinking fund, or $80,000, making for this magnificent water works being erected the sum of $360,000. As showing the importance of this, Mr. McCune stated that the entire city tax of last year, 18 mills on the old city and 9 mills in the second and third districts, was expected to bring in only the amount stated, $360,000, yet it actually fell short.

Mr. Litterbury read an additional statement, and it was inferred that $4,000,000 had been expended on the water works.

Mr. Laufman stated that the idea that $4,000,000 had been expended upon the new water works was a mistake. There has been but $2,000,000 expended, and there is $1,000,000 in the treasury.

Mr. Littell explained that he meant that $4,000,000 of bonds had been issued and the people had to pay interest on the amount.

THE ORDINANCE PASSED.

Mr. McCune moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance be put upon a third reading and final passage.

The ayes and nays were called by Mr. Aiken and the ordinance was passed finally by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Anderson, Atterbury, Bingham, Brown, H. B., Burgwin, Chalmers, Clark, Darlington, Dannals, Dorrington, Doyle, Fetterman, Fox, Frohn, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hartz, Hays, Hollister, Jeremy, Kennedy, Lawrence, Lenhart, Reamer, Liddell, Marshall, Meyer, McCandless, McCarthy, McKee, O'Neil, Rafferty, Smith, Watson, Zern—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Atkinson, Bissell, Breed, Dorrington, Harrison, Heron, Howard, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Mitchell, Murray, McClurg, Scully and President Gross—16.

In C. C. the ordinance was not reached.

Mr. Aiken offered a resolution instructing the City Attorney to bring before the court as soon as possible the question of a uniform levy of four mills city tax, for a decision.

After some discussion Mr. Adams moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the ayes and nays were called. The motion to lay on the table prevailed by a vote of 31 to 8.

Mr. McCune from the Finance Committee presented a resolution authorizing the Controller and Treasurer to borrow temporarily sufficient money to pay the over-due indebtedness of the South Side district. The resolution was adopted.

THE ROBERTS REPORT.

Mr. McCune also offered a resolution ordering the printing of 500 copies of Mr. Roberts report in pamphlet form.

Mr. McCarthy moved that that be referred to the Water Committee.

Considerable discussion occurred, during which much ignorance as to the newspapers was exhibited.

Mr. Watson believed the report should be published in the daily papers, so that the people could see it for themselves, as he could not if printed in pamphlet form.

Some gentlemen thought that the papers could not print the report in one week!

Mr. Rafferty said he understood that there were contained in the report facts that should be published.

Mr. Anderson said he had no opinion as to the value of the report, so as to the printing, if it was intended to reach the people it should be published in the newspapers, and it could be printed in one week.

Mr. McCune thought the question of cost was nothing, as 500 copies could be had for 2½ cents; two dred copies could be had for $125. To employ one of the best engineers in the country and then not to print his report in such a way that it can be read by the people of the city would appear ridiculous.

Mr. McCarthy said he understood it was not Mr. Roberts but his son, a young man, had done the work, and it should be referred to the Water Committee for examination.

The discussion then reached the question of amount to be paid to Mr. Roberts, and attention was called to the fact that the work had originally been given at the price $1,500, while now the committee proposes to pay $2,400.

The amendments were lost and the resolution was adopted.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Mr. Littell offered the following:

As it is evident that the new water works are being constructed at a cost much greater than the estimate accompanying the plans and specification adopted and authorized by these Councils; therefore, be it resolved, that the Water Committee of both Boards, assisted by the Chief Engineer, the Mechanical engineer, the Consulting Engineer and the Superintendent, call on the old water works, to investigate and point out all deviations from the authorized plans and specifications, and by whom ordered, and the reason therefor, and they shall also, with the approval of Councils, stop all doubtful work until the plans are revised and harmonized.

The resolution was adopted.

AFTER THE STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. Braun offered the following:

WHEREAS, The ordinance requiring the several railway companies to keep the streets traversed by them Clean and in repair have not been complied with,

Resolved, That the several Street Commissioners be and are hereby directed to compel compliance with the ordinance, and in case of failure to succeed to report to Councils such railway companies as fail or neglect to comply.

The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

After the reading of the minutes

Mr. Scott presented the certificate of election of W. W. Brown as member to fill the unexpired term of John Moore, deceased.

Mr. Brown was then sworn in and took his seat.

Under the call of the wards, the following was presented:

PAYING ELECTION OFFICERS.

By Mr. Fulton—An ordinance for the payment of election officers for the last election. It provides that the compensation shall be $1 50 per day in addition to the fees now allowed by law, any other sources. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

By Mr. Flinn—Petition for grading and paving of Ann street from Magee to Stevenson's line. Referred.

Also, petition from Andrew Harton to have refunded $86 taxes overpaid. Referred.

By Mr. Dawson—Petition for a board walk on Jones avenue, Twelfth ward. Referred.

By Mr. Gass—Petition for a board walk on Mulberry alley. Referred.

By Mr. Gass—Petition from A. G. Cubbage for $194 70 damages caused by laying curbing at water main in the Diamond. Referred.

Also, petition for water main on Lawn street, Fourteenth ward. Referred.

By Mr. Scott—Petition to have the Black Maria transferred from the Seventeenth ward station-house to the city lock-up, instead of having them carried in the street cars. Referred.

By Mr. Chamberlain—Remonstrance against the changed of grade of Sylvan avenue, Twenty-third ward. Received.

By Mr. Wels—Resolution authorizing the printing of 500 additional copies of Council committees. Passed.

By Mr. McCord—Remonstrance against the opening of Grandview avenue, Thirty-second ward. Received.

Also, remonstrance against the repeal of the ordinance locating Grandview avenue. Received.

Also, petition for the opening of Myre avenue, Thirty-second ward. Referred.

By Mr. Robinson—Resolution for city weigh scales in the Thirty sixth ward. Referred.

By Mr. Fulton, from the Select Committee, presented the following: Viewer's reports on Penn avenue from Thirty-eighth to Thirtieth streets; on School house sewer; on Hazel street sewer, and on Clark street sewer. All were approved.

SURVEY COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance changing the grade of Stanton avenue from Braddock to Haight's run. Passed finally.

Ordinance changing the name of Lincoln avenue to Southern avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance locating Southern avenue, Thirty-second ward, at a width of fifty feet. Passed finally.

An ordinance changing the grade of Liberty avenue, Sixteenth ward, was negatively reported by a majority of the committee. A minority report was also presented recommending the change of grade.

The rules were suspended, and after discussion the ordinance passed finally.

RAILROADS AND STREETS.

Mr. Reilly, from the Railroad Committee, reported an ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company the right to lay down their tracks on Dennison, Hiland and Penn avenues. Passed finally.

Also, a resolution requesting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to station a watchman at the intersection of their track with the Greensburg turnpike. Adopted.

The monthly and annual reports of the Monongahela Wharfmasters, heretofore published, were read and received.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Bedford avenue. Passed a second reading.

An ordinance opening Grandview avenue, with a written opinion from the City Attorney, recommending an amendment to the same. The amendment cuts off about 1,000 feet from the terminus of the avenue. The amended ordinance passed finally.

Also, ordinance vacating a portion of High street; nance for the exchange of coupon for registered bonds, at the option and expense of the holder. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

CARSON STREET.

Also, an ordinance changing the grade of Carson street from the Monongahela bridge westward to the city line. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Fulton moved to refer it to the Survey Committee.

After objection by the South Side members, the ordinance, on motion of Mr. Robinson, was laid on the table.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fulton presented the annual report of the Board of Fire Commissioners, covering a review of the year by the President George W. Wilson, annual report of the Chief Engineer and the report of the Secretary on the finances of the Board read.

The reports were accepted without knowing it and will be printed in pamphlet form.

REPORT OF THE PRE[illegible]bers of Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting to you the Fire Department of the borough, the Board of Commissioners of the city of [illegible] a pride to the public record of its efficiency, and faithful performance of duty by those properly entrusted. It is believed that the Pittsburgh Fire Department is one of the best equipped and disciplined, and one of the most ably conducted in the country. Certainly its [illegible] cannot be denied. With twenty-[illegible] square miles of area to cover, and water facilities wanting in a portion of the territory our losses during the past year have been far less proportionately than in any city in the Union. This, too, notwithstanding the great increase of manufactories, mills, forges, factories and a due proportion of lumber yards, for working in wood, &c., as in other large cities. Owing to the large extent of territory recently annexed to the city, all points have not been fully supplied with the means necessary protection. We have had an equal proportion of alarms and fires in this district, and the fact of comparative small loss is not to be disputed.

FIRES AND LOSS.

As will be seen by reference to the very complete and satisfactory report of the Chief Engineer, the total loss, so far as could be ascertained, was $211,-989. This exceeds the loss of the year previous, but in the comparison the great enhancement of the city must be remembered. The aggregate insurance was $674,090, and the net loss (property not insured) was $59,920. The number of alarms and fires was greater than for the previous year, for the reason already given.

Your Commissioners do not claim the credit for the excellent protection afforded, but they ask for the officers and men of the department generally a just meed of praise. To the citizens of Pittsburgh, whom, through you we represent is due to the credit for the liberality and countenance which has rewarded our humble efforts in establishing and conducting the most liberal fire department in the city government.

We are pleased to report that the ordinary expenses of our Fire Department are less, proportionately, than other cities. The year 1873 opened with the necessity of providing adequate accommodation to the newly annexed East End and South side districts. To our volunteer organizations then existing in Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and Ormsby, and the valuable property held by the Pittsburgh Gas Company and the property of the citizens of these important communities portions of our city, enabled us, in fair measure to perform the duty devolving upon us until the proper arrangements could be taken for a thorough reorganization and the building, purchase and complete equipment of the following steam fire engine companies and one hook and ladder company with all apparatus have already been provided for those districts, and the following steam fire companies are now building and will be erected early this year, but not having already been purchased and paid for. During the year 1874 a building will be erected and an engine company organized in the Thirty-sixth ward, to which the property within the South Side. The commission now own a lot for this purpose.

In the East End an engine company and hook and ladder company have been provided, together with a new fire house, and the engine company and hook and ladder truck has been ordered, and other additions and improvements will be made in the department in due time, as may be necessary.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures for the year, as will be seen by the report of the Secretary, given in detail, amounted to $229,255 59. But this is made up by the statement of "extraordinary expenses" that, $121,535 70 was used for the extension of the department, leaving the actual ordinary expenses $107,719 89, of which salaries alone amounted to $90,702 91. Of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1873, there remains unexpended about $48,000. The statement of the special fund derived from the sale of property, old material, &c., under ordinance of Councils, as given by the Secretary, shows a balance on hand of $1,374 11. This will be expended for the new buildings to be erected, and for which the loan now awaits your action. Considering the immense manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, we have had a remarkable immunity from disastrous fires, there being but [illegible] fires during the year, in which instances where the loss exceeded $10,000. The fire department is not expected or intended to prevent, but to extinguish fires. To this end a sufficient number of companies to supply the consolidated city as already contemplated by your honorable Board, the department as organized, with such fire alarm telegraph system in use, must, in my opinion, prove still more economical than heretofore. Having a notification of the breaking out of flames, within a reasonable time thereafter, and a sufficient supply of water, I claim that the department will supply efficient in preventing conflagrations or disastrous fires. The test of the efficiency of the department is in the matter of loss under reasonably favorable circumstances, as stated, and wkhout reference to the number of fires.

INSURANCE AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It is not necessary for me to say to the Board that we have had difficulty in getting adequate information regarding losses and insurance, but as this report is to be published, for the information of the people, it may do good to call attention to the matter. Experience has been that many persons exaggerate their losses and neglect a lesser sum of insurance than is correct. The amount given in the statement accompanying this report are from sources, believed, but I am confident that, for the reasonable stated, the losses given are rather over than under, and the insurance is generally under-stated than over the true amounts. I regret also to say that the officers of our insurance companies have not been as prompt in the department which they should do, or which is done in other cities. There could be much good done, but often the companies, as well as citizens and property-holders, derive benefit from our efficient Department, the former give no encouragement to us. During my recent visit to Baltimore to attend the Convention of Fire Department Engineers of the country, I found that a pleasure that the underwriters took a deep interest in the proceedings and were anxious to get all the facts regarding the different departments, their effective force, success, &c.

I recommend the purchase of a truck with ladders sufficiently long to reach the highest buildings in the business portion of the city.

ACCIDENTS.

During the year there were but three serious accidents to members of the department as follows:

April 18th—William Redpath, driver of Engine No. 9, while responding to an alarm from box 47, dropped the lines, accidentally, and in attempting to regain them, fell to the ground and was run over. He was confined to the house about four months and unable to again resume his position.

October 6th—Jeremiah Murphy, telegraph repair man, fell into a pit at Smith's pipe foundry. He was severely injured about the head and was confined to the house for a month.

October 7th—Wm. Wilson, member of Hose Company No. 10, [illegible] the hose carriage collided with a coal wagon and upset. Mr. Wilson was run over by the wagon and had a compound fracture of an arm. He was off duty three months.

In closing my report I take occasion to return thanks to the Councils generally for their liberal support in the discharge of my duties and for the uniform kindness of one and all, to the Assistant Chief Engineer for his most efficient aid and constant care in behalf of the interests of the department and city, to the Secretary to provide for the completion of the new water works, passed in Select Council, was then taken up.

Mr. Aull moved to strike from the first section all after the words, "in charge of," and insert the words "the Water Committee."

After some discussion, Mr. Meyran moved to postpone until next meeting, to give members an opportunity of studying the report of Col. W. Milnor Roberts. Lost.

The amendment then prevailed, and the ordinance as amended passed finally. In S[illegible] Mr. reached.

The President announced the appointment of W. C. Brown, as a member of the W[illegible] Committee.

Adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

TEMPERANCE WAR.

Saloon Prayer Meeting Threatened.

A postal card containing the following was yesterday received by a well known saloon keeper of the South Side:

Mr. John Nusser.

SIR—There will be divine services held on your premises Friday, February 27th, at ten o'clock A. M. We will be thankful to you if you will extend to us such courtesies as are proper to our sex and standing in society.

By order of the Temperance League.

ANNA SEELY, Secretary.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Grand Duchess" was given by Mrs. Oates's company last night with very good effect. The pleasant little prima donna has lost nothing of her sweetness of voice or manner in the months since she last appeared here; and she is well supported by the male and female members of her retinue. If one requires that he is invited to bring bear and see nothing more than comic opera lightly and pleasantly rendered, he cannot fail of satisfaction. The very large audience in attendance last night evinced the most unbounded approbation of every part of the performance, demanding encores in the most unusual places and losing their heads every time the Duchess tossed a kiss over the footlights to General Boum adjusted his paunch. We venture to say the company never played to a more susceptible house.

To-night "The Flower Girl of Paris." Gentlemen who stood up at the rear of the house last night will find the box-office open to-day for the sale of seats.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The attendance at Trimble's Varieties, last night, was large, and the performance so good as to please every one. The bill was long and varied, and every act well done and heartily applauded. The pantomime with which the entertainment closed was alone worth the price of admission. Trimble's is the place for plenty of fun.

Washington's Birthday.

Washington's one hundred and forty-first birthday was celebrated yesterday by a military parade of the Duquesne Greys Battalion, under Major Guthrie in command, Company "A," of the Washington Infantary, Captain J. D. McCormick. The companies marched over the following route: Market street to Fifth avenue, to Wood, street, to Water street, to Smithfield street, to Third avenue, to Grant street, to Fifth avenue, to Market street, to St. Clair (Sixth) street, to Suspension bridge, to Federal street, Allegheny, to Stockton avenue, to Ridge avenue to Irwin avenue, to Webster avenue, to Federal, and down Federal over the bridge to the Armory. The Washington Infantry, which turned out some sixty muskets, was given the right of the procession and did excellent marching. The Duquesne Grays, as they always do, marched with handsome appearance, each company turning out its full membership, and the line of march from the armory, lining bar and pavements, their usual well-merited compliments for neatness in dress, soldierly bearing, and superb marching. The Great Western Band, of Company B, Corps, Sam. Hedlick, leader, rendered excellent music. Dr. Jackson brought up the rear.

The banks and a number of public offices were closed.

Mush and Milk Festival.

To-morrow evening the mush and milk excitement culminates in the unique festival to be held at Mayeuse Hall. Ladies will be present with contributions of flowers, fancy articles, cakes and cream, also substantials for the dinner to be given at noon to-morrow, as taken for a lunch. The booths are to be in charge of the members of the association, assisted by numerous beautiful young ladies.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MISS EMMA S. MCCRUM, of this city, will lecture at the Cooperstown Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, February 26. Subject: "Right and Wrong."

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT also occurred on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning to Engine No. 476, pulling the local freight train north ran into a rock one mile north of Connellsville, which broke a pin, causing the engine to derail. The fireman, David Jenkins, jumped off and sustained a slight bruise. Mail train No. 7 was detained two hours, until the rock and disabled locomotive could be removed.

THE earth fell upon the track of the Connellsville Railroad near Soho, on Saturday night, and the passenger train on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad ran into the debris. The engine was standing on the main track at Anderson's Station, and were slightly injured. The rest of the train men were [illegible], but none of the train men were detained. The accident was reported to the superintendent, through freight failing to notice a danger signal which had been placed at Gaffey's station to stop them.

STATE NEWS.

There is a brisk demand in Erie for shipcaulkers.

Ex Governor Curtin and wife have gone to Florida, seeking better health.

Work was resumed in some of the mines about Wilkesbarre on Monday.

The new Roman Catholic church at Bloomsburg was dedicated on Sunday, 22d inst.

Christ's Second Evangelical Lutheran church, in Altoona, was dedicated on Sunday.

There are twenty-three voters by the name of Gilson in Oil Creek township, Crawford county.

During the last two years, but one person has received aid from the poor fund of Clarion borough.

A cave, supposed to be extensive, has been discovered at Salona. An exploration will take place soon.

John McDevitt, Esq., an old resident of Altoona, died suddenly on the 21st inst., aged seventy-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brennan, of Meadville, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on the 19th inst.

The presman of the Bethlehem *Times* is sixteen years old, and measures six feet and seven inches in height, and wants some one to "beat him."

A WOMEN and two children nearly starved to death in Wellsville last week. They had had nothing to eat from Monday until Thursday.

Colonel J. T. Henry, of Titusville, is about to add one more to the legion of newspapers which he has started. Salamanca, N. Y., will be his new scene of operations.

Henry Warner, of Chest township, Cambria county, was killed a few days ago, while hauling logs, by the spreader bolt breaking, and allowing the spreader to strike him on the head.

A lad named James Sandrus, jumped from a freight train at Sonman station, on Saturday, and was so badly hurt as to lose the train three hours later. He had been stealing a ride.

Rev. Uriel Graves, for some time past temporarily in charge of a Lutheran congregation in Scranton, has packed up and called to become the pastor of the First Lutheran church, of Baltimore.

Michael Casey tried to lunch off Alexander Smith's nose, and the heartless police of Erie stopped him before he had taken more than the nose to satisfy his appetite. Mike boards with the jailer, now.

The new shoe factory at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, built and owned by Jno. Larkin, Jr., and Joseph Baker, has received all its machinery, will in a few days commence active operations.

Beaver Falls is to dedicate its new Odd Fellows Hall on the 26th inst. The Grand Master of the State, Hon. Jacob M. Campbell, assisted by other distinguished members of the order will conduct the ceremonies.

Gottlieb David Sill is in jail at Meadville for robbing fellow emigrants from the fatherland of $333 in gold. The party were on the way to St. Louis, and Gottlieb went through them while waiting for a train at the Meadville depot.

A correspondent of the Milhelm *Berichter* states that Thomas O. Wagner, of Buffalo township, Union county, raised one thousand bushels of wheat on thirty acres of ground, and that, by weight, it was almost four bushels more.

James Studd, a young Englishman, committed suicide a few days ago, at Connewango, because his wife, to whom he had been married a week, said she had made a mistake in not marrying her husband's brother, whom she could have had as well as not.

Rev. R. M. Wallace, of the First Presbyterian church, Altoona, preached a sermon on Sunday evening, in which he characterized the action of the school of virtue, anti-Christian in its tendencies, and declared that it should be frowned down and discountenanced by every professing Christian.

Rev. Wm. Linder, the dirtiest man in the county (according to the Plymouth *Index*), died at his home in Union township, Luzerne county, a few days ago. He left $5,000, mostly in hard cash, to his friends, and his wardrobe, consisting of a sheep skin suit and wooden shoes. And yet he was not a proud man.

A well dressed fellow, traveling under the name of William Wallace, swindled a number of Johnstown Odd Fellows by telling a pitiful tale about a sick wife, representing himself to be a member of a lodge in Union City. The lodge was written to on the subject, and a reply received denouncing the plausible William as a swindler.

Portland, Northampton county, was first settled in 1732. Marshall, the famous pedestrian of the great walk over Europe, was born, let so much land, settled near its site. His wife and son were murdered by the savages. In 1817 Portland was called "Dill's Ferry." The first bridge was erected in 1808, when the town itself took its first start. Since then $300,000 have been expended in dwellings.

The Philadelphia *Day* hits off the prevalent chromo humbug in the following capital style: "We intend to keep up with our city contemporaries in offering inducements to subscribers, if it makes our head swim. Any person sending us a beautiful chromo—'The Milk Maid and the Mulley Cow,' 'The Family Boot Jack,' 'The Faithful Cat Thomas Cat,' or any of those superb pictures from the pencil of our best artists and two dollars in cash (mounted and framed), will receive the *Day* one year free gratis for nothing.

For months past the Oil Creek Railroad Company has been called upon to make good the difference in amount of oil carried by them for parties in Eastern cities and the quantity specified in the bills of lading. Sometimes but a few gallons would be missing, sometimes the deficit would be made up with water, and at others a barrel would be entirely empty. The leak was finally traced to Titusville, and on Friday night last two men, McFadden and Clark, were caught in the act of stealing oil from a rack car standing on a switch. They were arrested and committed for a hearing.

A sensible law has been enacted in North Carolina that all commercial fertilizers shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer or seller, together with a true analysis of the article.

"Reform." The rate of taxation in the city of New York for 1874 reaches the unusual amount of $3 40 on every $100 valuation of taxable property.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The Grange Interest in the State and the Part it Proposes to Take in Politics—The Contest for State Treasurer Once More—The Temperance Question and Democratic Principles.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., February 21, 1874.

It may be that the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grangers, as we more familiarly denominate them, don't intend to be recognized as a political influence in our next, or any future State election. It may be they do, and yet will not admit it. Whether they do or do not, there is one thing pretty certain, and that is, they will hold the balance of power by that time, and will be liable to elect whom they choose to have elected.

THE STATE GRANGE

met at Xenia on Wednesday last, and continued in session until last evening. It was a representative body, and at one time there were seven hundred of them present, representing more than five hundred granges scattered all over the State. These five hundred granges have now as members of their organization over thirty thousand men. The membership of those already established is increasing very rapidly, and the number of granges is growing at the rate of fifty a month. By October next there will be nine hundred granges organized and in operation in the State, with a membership of fully sixty thousand voters. Even twenty thousand of their number would be able to turn the scales on a State election. When an organization of men, bound together in secrecy and by an oath, whether it be political or simply social in its designs, adopts such resolutions as these, there can be little doubt but it means party influence and a bid for party power.

"From these chartered rights have grown frauds that threaten to sap the foundation of our government. Thus agents infest the legislative halls with power to defeat, in the shape of temptations more forcible than the oath of office, or the law of the land. All of which is a gross wrong, against which we protest, and intend to use our moral force to forbid.

"We demand that railroad and other corporators shall not receive on the capital invested more than a just and lawful interest, and to secure this that they shall change only a just and equitable rate for transportation and travel.

"We demand that the fraud in the extension of patent rights shall cease.

"We demand that the compensation of officers of government, the men who are sent to represent us—shall correspond to the compensation of the labor in the field, the shop, and all departments of trade. That while we recognize their services in war, we will demand, afterward there appeared in the columns of a daily paper a protest from a writer who ought to be a good deal more intelligent than he seems to be, against the action of the Legislature in appropriating the sum of $500 to the Grange. A well-formed, muscular looking man of about fifty years, dressed in a gray suit of old fashioned casinet, with a well-formed head surmounting his broad shoulders, a thoughtful face whose prominent features would make him a noticeable man anywhere—such is Sanders Piatt. Originally a Democrat, he went into the war and fought bravely for the Union cause. He is now sixty. Three or four years later he drifted back to the Democratic fold again, and then to the Liberal Republicans, where he remained until last summer, when he went back to the party of no name, in which he received his baptism of party abuse. He runs a farm of forty or fifty acres, has a hundred acres more in fontaine, and is now recognized as one of the leaders in the Granger movement. There may be a future for him in politics, but in which party it will be cast I am unable to say.

THE STATE TREASURER CONTEST.

Next week the long talked-of contest for the State Treasurership is to come off in the Senate, if that body doesn't find it has omitted something else that was necessary and put it off again to make further preparation. The authority for the belief that the bill will pass the Senate has existed in the State Constitution for twenty-three years, and this is the first one that ever came up. Welch, the Republican candidate, came into office on a vote which only [illegible] Weimer, his opponent, claims that he can point out errors in the returns sufficient to change the result. It will more than counterbalance this. But when the case is then opened up [illegible] opinion is given Mr. Welch to show the errors of omission from which he suffered, which, he alleges, run up over six hundred. Then Weimer comes back, charging that informalities and frauds were resorted to in counting out the votes in Cuyahoga county, which gave Weimer from 300 to 400. Welch, and he cites irregularities of the same kind in some twenty counties of the State, and the fight, if it is permitted, will be carried into the courts. The bill has passed the House, and the men—the lookers on, he would say. Angels in Heaven, are not [illegible] something this afternoon; but bad men are looking on too. This meeting will test ty to the extent of the of the interest from the temperance standpoint. Angels in Heaven, are not [illegible] something this afternoon; but bad men are looking on too. This meeting will test ty to the extent of the of the interest from the temperance standpoint. Angels in Heaven, are not [illegible] something this afternoon; but bad men are looking on too. This meeting will test ty to the extent of the of the interest from the temperance standpoint. My own convictions are that it is but the beginning of the end. I feel confident that the fervent and earnest prayers of those whose husbands are confirmed drunkards. While I think of those who suffer from this horrible curse, I am glad to record a prompt and immediate meeting to remove the bitter cause. Would call on you to strike hands with the Holy Divinity and root out forever this iniquitous bill. We now turn to our wants for 1874. They are praying men and women, sustaining members and a daily press. In conclusion, we ask all to come to the help of the men—the lookers on, he would say. Angels in Heaven are not [illegible] something this afternoon; but bad men are looking on too. This meeting will test ty to the extent of the of the interest from the temperance standpoint. My own convictions are that it is but the beginning of the end. I feel confident that the fervent and earnest prayers of those whose husbands are confirmed drunkards. While I think of those who suffer from this horrible curse, I am glad to record a prompt and immediate meeting to remove the bitter cause. Would call on you to strike hands with the Holy Divinity and root out forever this iniquitous bill. We now turn to our wants for 1874. They are praying men and women, sustaining members and a daily press. In conclusion, we ask all to come to the help of the men—the lookers on, he would say. Angels in Heaven are not [illegible] something this afternoon; but bad men are